

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," 2,355 tons Captain H. D. Jones.
 "POWAN," 2,338 " " W. A. Valentine.
 "FATSHAN," 2,260 " " R. D. Thomas.
 "HANKOW," 3,073 " " C. V. Lloyd.
 "KINSHAN," 1,995 " " J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
 These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River, Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 tons Captain G. F. Morrison, R.M.R.
 Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M., on Sundays at Noon, except when otherwise notified by Express.
 Note:—During the summer months the time of leaving fluctuates to suit the tide at Macao. See Special Summer Time-table.
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

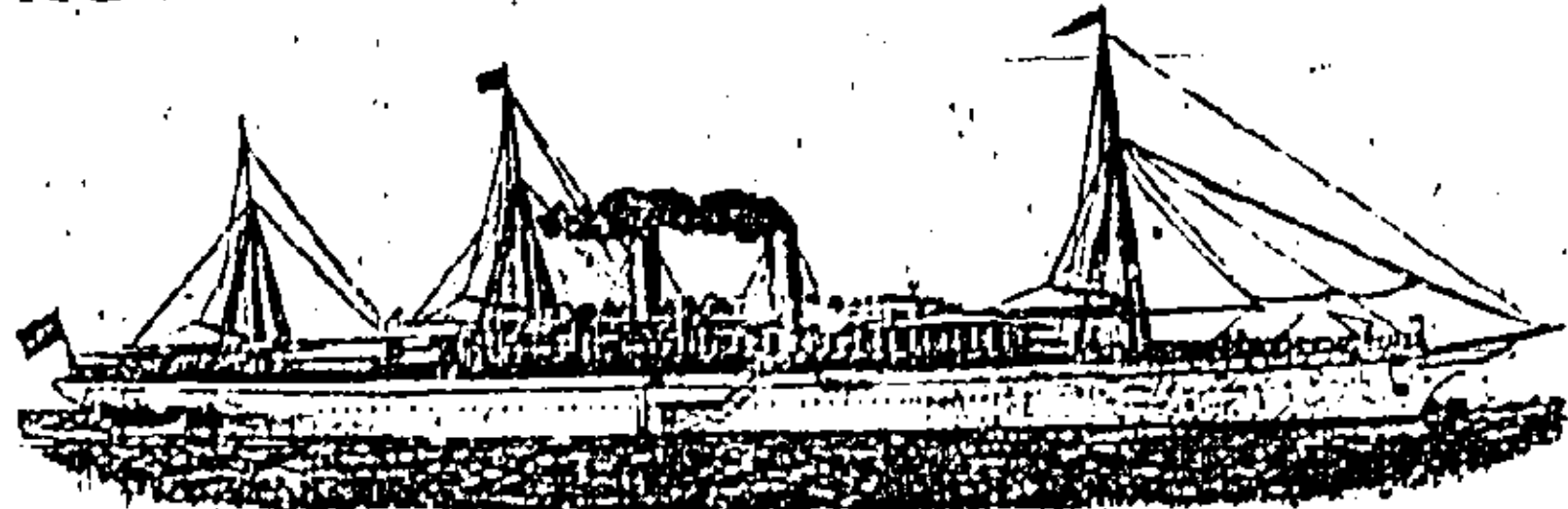
S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,197 tons Captain T. Hamlin.
 This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. & C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDU-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons Captain J. Willox.
 "NANNING," 569 " " C. Butchart.
 One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M. calling at Yunkai, Mahning, Kumchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shiu-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.
 FARES:—Canton to Wuchow Single \$15.00. Return \$25.00.
 Canton to Tak Hing Single \$12.50. Return \$21.00.
 Canton to Samshui Single \$7.50.
 The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.
 Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
 HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
 Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
 Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
 Hongkong, 31st March, 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line" Saving 3 to 7 Days Ocean Trial.

12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.	TONS.	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"MONTEAGLE" 5,500 WEDNESDAY, May 2 May 26			
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 6,000 WEDNESDAY, May 9 May 30			
"TARTAR" 4,425 WEDNESDAY, May 23 June 10			
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" 6,000 WEDNESDAY, May 30 June 20			
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" 6,000 WEDNESDAY, June 20 July 11			
"ATHENIAN" 4,400 WEDNESDAY, June 27 July 21			

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, connecting at VANCOUVER with the COMPANY'S PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.
 Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence £60. Via New York £62.
 Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class Rail £40. £42.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.
 Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.
 SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
 D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,
 Hongkong, 19th April, 1906. Corner Piddar Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. (15)

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
SEGAVIA Schöndfeldt	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	2nd May } Freight.
JSTRIA Ginstenbräu	MARSEILLES and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	11th May } Freight.
C. FERD. LAEISZ Meyerdercks	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	16th May } Freight.
SITHONIA Brähler	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	30th May } Freight.
ANDALUSIA Schmidt	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	14th June } Freight.
ACILIA Schuelke	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	28th June } Freight.
VANDALIA Hase	NEW YORK. (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).	10th May } Freight.

For further Particulars, apply to
 HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
 HONGKONG OFFICE,
 King's Buildings.
 Hongkong, 26th April, 1906.

Mails.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEH, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.
 Steamers will also call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading for all European, North and South American Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
SACHSEN Cap. Petersen	WEDNESDAY, 9th May.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 23rd May.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 6th June.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 20th June.
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 4th July.
GNESSEN	WEDNESDAY, 18th July.
BAVERN	WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 15th August.
PRINZ BITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 29th August.
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 12th September.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of May, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship SACHSEN, Cap. Petersen, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.
 Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 7th May, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 8th May, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 8th May.
 Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.
 The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardsess.
 Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA & GIBRALTAR	£61. 0. 0.	£42. 0. 0.	£22. 0. 0.
Return	91. 0. 0.	63. 0. 0.	33. 0. 0.
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG	65. 0. 0.	44. 0. 0.	24. 0. 0.
Return	97. 0. 0.	66. 0. 0.	35. 0. 0.
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ:			
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR	64. 0. 0.	44. 0. 0.	26. 0. 0.
Return	115. 0. 0.	79. 0. 0.	47. 0. 0.
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	68. 0. 0.	46. 0. 0.	27. 0. 0.
Return	123. 0. 0.	83. 0. 0.	49. 0. 0.

(In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltarr and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland THE SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.)

TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is however not included.

Interruption of the Voyage in Egypt:

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from Alexandria to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port Said.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOF, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to alteration.)

STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3,303	TUESDAY, 1st May.
WILLEHAD	4,763	TUESDAY, 29th May.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	3,227	TUESDAY, 26th June.

ON TUESDAY, the 1st day of May, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ SIGISMUND, Capt. D. Lenz, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.
 The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.
 Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class
TO MANILA	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$20.00	Return \$80.00	\$50.00
TO NEW GUINEA	£28.—	£18.10	£14.00	Return £42.00	£27.15
TO BRISBANE	£30.—	£20.—	£14.—	Return £54.—	£36.—
TO SYDNEY	£31.—	£21.—	£15.—	Return £59.10	£41.10
TO MELBOURNE	£34.10	£24.10	£16.—	Return £62.5	£44.5
TO YOKOHAMA	\$80.00	\$60.00	\$40.00	Return \$170.00	\$120
TO KOBE	\$95.00	\$70.00	\$50.00	Return \$170.00	\$120
TO YOKOHAMA & back from KOBE to HONGKONG	\$140.00	\$100.00			

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer	£97. 0. 0.
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA	96. 0. 0.

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C. P. R. Co's steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. S. S. Co's Steamers, and from New York to Europe by the magnificent express steamers of N. D. L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMER	ABOUT
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	WILLEHAD	WEDNESDAY, 9th May.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ROON	WEDNESDAY, 9th May.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 23rd May.

* Reaching Yokohama in less than 6 days.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG.

VIA VANCOUVER OR SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK by the C. P. R. Co's steamers, P. M. S. Co., O. & O. S. Co., T. K. K. and from NEW YORK TO EUROPE by the magnificent Express steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following rates:

	1st Class
TO LONDON VIA PLYMOUTH OR SOUTHAMPTON	£62. 0. 0.
TO BREMEN	63. 10. 0.
TO PARIS VIA CHERBOURG	65. 0. 0.
TO NAPLES, GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR	65. 0. 0.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1906.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 85 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

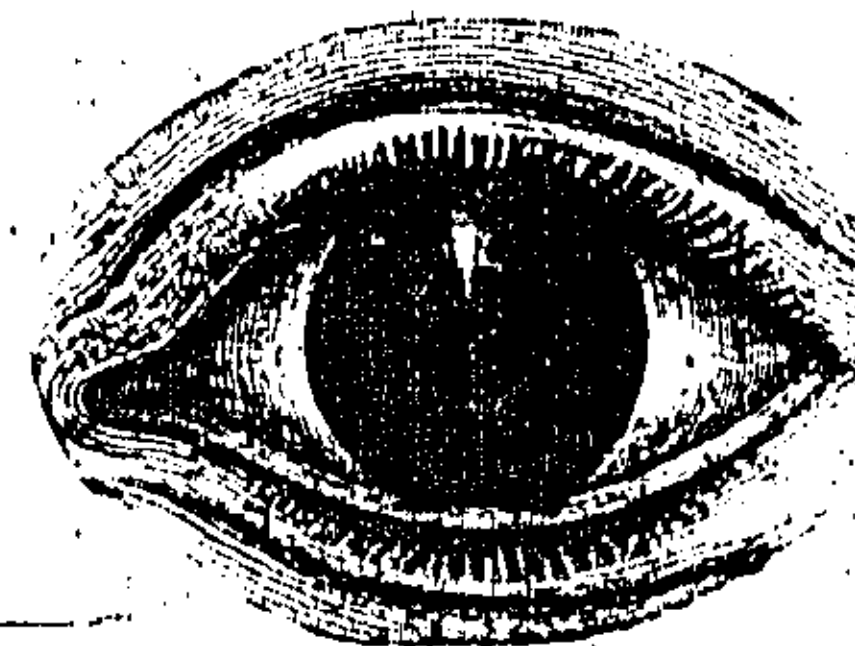
Telephone: Nos. 378, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905

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EYES.

RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, 3, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements. Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Bentinck Street. 366, Nanjing Road.
 Hongkong, 27th November, 1905

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-KONGMOON AND KAUKONG LINES.

S.S. "TAK HING."

SAILS every SUNDAY, TUESDAY, and THURSDAY, at 7 P.M.; for the above Ports. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES ONLY 30 HOURS.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI"

SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 54 DAYS. THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SHANGHAI, SHUHHING, TAKING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

Fare for the Round Trip \$30
 These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity.
 For further information, apply to—
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 AGENTS,
 WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.,
 HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1905.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE. REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	Second half April	JAVA PORTS	First half May
TJILATJAP	JAVA	Second half April	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	First half May
TJIMAH	JAVA	Second half May	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	Second half May
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	Second half May	JAVA PORTS	Second half May

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to
 THE HEAD AGENCY
 OF THE
 JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.
 YORK BUILDINGS, 1st Floor.
 Hongkong, 16th April, 1906.

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KWONG SANG & Co., No. 79, WELLINGTON STREET.

FOR SALE

GENERAL DRAPERS, MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS in Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Silk, Pongee, Grass-cloth, Fancy and Piece Goods, &c.
 Latest style of Ladies' Blouses and Gentlemen's Shirts made to order.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1906.

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THE HONGKONG STUDIO.

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,
 41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
 TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLARGING and COPYING in all Sizes.
 LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1905

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WELSBACH'S IN-DOOR and OUT-DOOR 4-LIGHT GAS ARC LAMPS.

Do. BOXED LIGHTS.

Do. HARP LAMPS.

Do. MANTLES, CHIMNEYS, GLOBES, SHADES, &c., &c.

and INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS of all descriptions from best makers.

NAPHTHA of the best kind for GASOLINE LAMPS and GASOLINE ENGINES, kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,
 109, Des Vaux Road Central.
 Hongkong, 10th April, 1906.

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Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

HYGIENOL

(REGISTERED)

A POWERFUL
DISINFECTANT,
GERMICIDE
DEODORISER
CHEAP
HARMLESS
EFFECTIVE

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1906.

GREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT

MERCHANTS.

19, Queen's Road Central.

From to-day until the
30th we are giving 15
per cent. all Cash Sales,
in order that all may
judge the quality of our
wines.

Above does not in-
clude Beer, Stout, Cigar
and Cigarettes.

BASS'S BEER

(LONDON BOTTLED)

Per Qt. \$4.00 per Dozen.

Pls. \$2.40

Hongkong, 24th April, 1906.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Subscription Rates (in Advance).
DAILY—\$30 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month, proportionally.
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messengers. The express rate by post an additional \$1.00 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.
Single Copies. Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1906.

MISTAKEN MERCY.

While everybody will admit that the duties of the Magistracy are arduous and, to a great extent, thankless, it will also be recognised that there is frequently such an attitude on the part of the Bench "to make the punishment fit the crime" that it amounts almost to a temporary obscuring of judgment. A few days ago, such a case was reported in our columns, the judgment being so inadequate and exhibiting such a lack of fitness that we concluded it might be left without comment on our part, the fatuity of the whole thing being apparent to the meanest intelligence. Moreover, it is not our purpose or desire to harass the Magistracy or to belittle the importance of the office. It is wholly alien to our policy to minimise the capacity of the Bench in the view of those who might be tempted to throw dust in the eyes of the Magistrates. But there are occasions when the Magistrates should learn the opinion of the general community on their decisions, so that should similar cases occur in future they may have the benefit of lay reflection to guide them in the matter. Regarding the case to which we have made reference, a correspondent has written us a vigorous and trenchant criticism of the Magistrate's judgment. Last week, two house-coolies employed at the Cosmopolitan Hotel refused to carry out a legitimate order, and when pressed to perform the work they thrashed their mistress, who was ill at the time. Not content with that, they also thrashed the son of the proprietress. The Inspector in charge of the case stated in Court that the lady was reported to be dangerously ill. When a witness for the prosecution, in reply to a question from the Bench, stated that one of the coolies had a swelling on his forehead through breaking a screen in the *franco*, his Worship sarcastically remarked: "You don't want me to believe that!" However, his Worship could scarcely dismiss the charge against the coolies. He fined them \$3 each for behaving in a riotous and disorderly manner at the hotel, while one coolie was fined an extra \$5 for the assault. It seems ridiculous that a house-coolie should get off with a paltry fine of \$5 for assaulting a lady, in an admittedly dangerous state of health. Even if the lady had been in the best of condition, a \$5 fine would have been absurd. Our correspondent is stronger in his language and more pronounced in his views on the mistaken clemency of the Bench. "Had a European laid a finger on a coolie he would have been fined anything between \$25 and \$50," he remarks; but there is a wider and more dangerous principle at stake. Every day the ladies of Hongkong are left at home with nobody to protect them against the blackguardly assaults of house-coolies. There is no protection at hand for them should the coolies break out against what they might consider to be an unlawful order, and after this sentence, which there can be no doubt will be well circulated amongst the coolies in Hongkong, what safety is there for these ladies? The mistress of the house may be left at home ill or ailing; she may be somewhat querulous owing to weakness, but she dare not chide the coolie nor threaten him with punishment when the master returns from his labours, lest the coolie take the law into his own hands and unmercifully maltreat her. Here is a pretty state of affairs! Here is the higher education being inculcated at the Police Court! We humbly suggest that the Magistrate totally failed to recognise the seriousness of the offence and extended to these coolies a degree of mercy which was, to put it mildly, wholly irrational. Our correspondent is only one of many who takes this view, for the possibility of house-coolies assaulting their mistresses comes very close to many hearts. We can only trust that should a similar case occur again the coolie committing the assault will be made thoroughly to realise the heinousness of his offence.

CRIMINALITY has an especially favoured name in France. In the past 87 years there have been 15,000 sentences against men called Le-fevre, of whom 2,000 had Louis for a Christian name, 700 had Napoleon, and 400 Joseph.

HOW TO BECOME A HONGKONG CIVIL SERVANT.

One of the bulwarks of this great and glorious Empire is that famous institution known officially as the Hongkong Civil Service. The privilege of being attached to that Service is so highly appreciated by the heads of Departments that they never cease singing the Jubilate Deo, unless they join in lusty chorus in one grand Te Deum. The minor branches of this wonderful Service is manned by a hardworking staff, which seeks to eke out its livelihood, when in its pristine youth, by contemplating from afar the radiant brilliancy of the stars in the firmament of the best. They may even indulge in visions, for which no charge will be made, the superiors on high being very far removed from those wily innkeepers of the west who charge for the view of the scenery as well as for hopes never realised. But these same members of the Junior Service, so to speak, must not attempt to get beyond the regulations of the Service by advancing some marvellous excuse that they cannot live on the extravagant salaries they receive, or suggest that they desire a rise in salary—and, remember, they get salaries, not wages like the common ruck. No wonder then that there are people who are not casuists but place profound faith in the Hongkong Civil Service; they will argue that it gives the civil servant a status in life; they may boast of what he will be when entitled to sit at a desk stamped with the hallmark of Government superiority; they may do anything, in fact, so long as they join in the paeon of praise and if they do that and behave properly the Government will smile upon them and bid them be good, promising always that out of their \$20 or even \$40 a month they contribute towards a Superannuation Fund, which is also a mystery, and ask no questions. From the current number of the *Government Gazette*, we learn that there is to be an entrance examination for clerkships in the Hongkong Civil Service in June. Now's the opportunity for budding geniuses. But perhaps they would like to learn the conditions under which they will gain admittance to this Service of all the talents. In the first place they must be between 16 and 24 years of age—which is a definite and precise statement to be understood of all. Next they must do a variety of things, and submit such proofs as might well bewilder anybody but a horse-marine. They must in the words of the section—and let us be exact above all things—present:—"A certificate of age, when the applicant was born in the Colony, or satisfactory proof of age when the applicant was not born in the Colony." Prodigious! as the Dominie might well say. A proof of age when the applicant was not born! And not born in the Colony either! The miraculous individual who can prove when he "was not born in the Colony" should be handed over to Barnum and Bailey's show for exhibition. Supposing a candidate never had been born at all would he be a fit and proper person to become a candidate? Of course, the draughtsman of the sub-section in the conditions evidently had in his mind the case of such applicant as might have been born out of the Colony. Then he must produce a certificate from a schoolmaster or employer covering a period of three years before his application. Of course if a candidate went to school at two years and left at five he might manage to obtain a certificate by hook or by crook; but if he waited till he was 23 years of age and left school at 17 and got to be employed because his rich father had not died penniless in the meantime, he would certainly be ineligible. He could call himself a money-lender, however, and present himself with a certificate from himself. Then he must pay an examination fee of \$10. Whether he ever saw that fee again would greatly depend upon circumstances—he might if he were sharp, but then he wouldn't be a candidate if he were so sharp as all that, and again, he might. We will pass over the vulgar question of the subjects to be set for examination, well knowing that our candidate if he had passed these preliminary tests could by no manner of means fail at vulgar fractions or a simple affair like geography. Then he would become that extraordinary and hemaphrodite-like creature, a Probationer Clerk, all in Capital Letters, and would receive—what do you think?—the amazing sum of \$20 a month! No wonder there are so many spendthrifts, profligates, rakes and bloods in Hongkong. It makes the mouth water to hear it—\$20 a month! One pictures what he could do with all that mint of money. Buy up the Docks, or negotiate with Butterfield & Swire for the purchase of their business, or, better still, acquire the Peak, and still have a lot of money over. Reckless blades these Probationer Clerks on \$20 a month must be, with their meat teas every day and fancy dress balls every evening. No wonder the ladies of Hongkong will have nothing to do with us, poor plain outcasts! Now we know the reason, so let us groan. What it must be to be in the Civil Service! But let us rejoice; it is not all milk and honey for Probationer Clerks with their \$20 a month. If they do not accept nominations

to a post worth \$40 a month, their services will be dispensed with. In other words, if they resign they will get the sack. Moreover, if they do not take up their positions they won't get a month's pay. A far-sighted Government this in Hongkong. Throw them out if they don't come in, and let them forfeit a month's pay if they refuse to accept it. In fact, the Government really does not want him, for if he happens by some miraculous chance to refuse the job, the Government will stick to his \$10 which he deposited. Shrewdness could hardly go further. Then a scheme of salaries has been framed for the guidance of the candidates, but hear the sylph-like thunder of the official notice: these salaries are "liable to modification from time to time." They will not be liable to increase from time to time—that would be too much to expect—but they certainly will be "liable to modification." So that a man of 21, say, who started at \$20, might find that by the time he was 40 his salary had been "modified" to 20 cents per month. A most paternal idea founded on the principle, "Blessed is he that doth not expect much, for he shall not be deceived." Probably, by the phrase "liable to modification" the framer of the conditions meant "subject to alteration," but he does not say so explicitly, and how is a candidate for honours to guess what the "authorities" are driving at? We have said enough to show candidates what wealth may be theirs—emphasis on the "may"—and as we do not wish to paint the lily, or point a moral or adorn the tale, we leave it to our readers to see the advantages which may fall to their lot if they are moderately careful, industrious and ambitious.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has accepted the resignation by Captain F. O. Steadman of his commission in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

THE keeper of the only public-house in Gelterkinden, a little village near Basle, Switzerland, having raised the price of beer a halfpenny a glass, all the workmen of the village have agreed to give up drink until the old price is restored.

AT the Kowloon Seamen's Institute concert on Monday evening the following ladies and gentlemen have kindly promised their services. Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Jordan. Messrs. Walston, P. W. Golding, G. R. Edwards, Jordan, Hawne, Barlow, [violin] Anderson [oboe] Tuxford [clarinet], also a short nautical sketch entitled "A love passage." The programme has been arranged by Mrs. A. S. Tuxford.

AT the instance of Lance-sergeant R. Humphries, G. Company, West Kent Regiment, Chiu Hio, master of a second-hand clothing shop at No. 24, East Street was charged with being in unlawful possession of seven pairs of khaki uniforms, valued at \$14, the property of the regiment, on the 19th instant. Defendant said he purchased the clothes from a marine hawker. Mr. F. A. Hazeland fined him \$50.

AN unemployed Indian figured in the dock this morning at the Magistracy, before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, charged with stealing a goat from Causeway Bay last night. The complainant, who keeps a goat farm, said he owned about 50 goats. He was about last night when he saw defendant leading the goat away with a string. The Indian was given in charge. His Worship sentenced the defendant to seven days' hard labour.

CHIU FUN, a salesman and shroff, engaged in a firewood shop, No. 6, Graham Street, was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, with embezzling the sum of \$22.03, on the 20th inst., the property of his employer. The defendant pleaded guilty. It appeared that defendant was given a free hand in this shop. On the day in question he collected the sum above-mentioned and made himself scarce. He, however, returned to the shop yesterday and the police took him in charge last night. His Worship sentenced the defendant to two months' hard labour.

WHILE a junk was discharging fire-wood at East Point, yesterday, the coolies at work observed that a stranger had picked up a load, slung it over his shoulder and walked away. A chase followed, and the man was arrested in a side street. At the Magistracy, this morning, the defendant denied the charge, saying that he was only going round the corner with the wood, but was going to come back with it! He made a bet of five cents with a *joki* that he could lift the load of wood, as the *joki* said he had not enough strength to do it. He showed him he could, and was arrested. His Worship sentenced the "strong man" to fourteen days' hard labour.

THE C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Kiangfoo*, which has been undergoing extensive repairs at the Kiangnan Dock, had a very successful trial trip on the 20th inst., leaving the Kiangnan Dock early in the afternoon and proceeding about sixteen miles up river, returning to the Kinleyuen wharf to her usual berth. A new cylinder and walking beam have been made and fitted to the ship in place of the old ones. The casting for the cylinder weighed about sixteen tons—one of the largest castings ever made of this kind in Shanghai. The beam is a heavy piece, weighing about ten tons. The vessel has undergone an extensive overhaul generally and a new donkey boiler with a complete installation of electric lights has also been fitted to the vessel. The *Kiangfoo* may now be said to be a new ship, being as comfortably equipped as the latest additions to the Yangtze river steamers. The representatives of the China Merchants S. N. Co., and Kiangnan Dock were both satisfied with the result of the trial.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANON, LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirty-third ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the above company was held at the Society's office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, at noon to-day.

Mr. H. W. Slade presided, and among others present were—Messrs. A. G. Wood, N. A. Siebs, A. Forbes, G. H. Medhurst, W. J. Saunders (secretary), C. M. G. Burns, B. D. Murray, H. J. M. Carmichael, O. A. Cruz, J. B. H. Whittall, H. M. H. Nemazee, W. H. Carmichael, J. A. Jupp, H. M. Tibbey, W. Melchers, F. P. Heu and Capt. Hogg.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, with your permission I will take the report as read. To begin with I would like to explain in as few words as possible the Board's reasons for holding the annual meeting now instead of next October. In the past we have at each annual meeting in October presented accounts to the 30th June and have closed the working account of the preceding year and divided up the profits. In order to render this possible we had a system of estimating the proportionate amount of premium on all unexpired policies still outstanding on the old year's account and transferring both premium and liabilities on these unexpired portions of policies to the new year. As you may imagine this was rather an arduous task and any very great accuracy was hardly to be aimed at. We have long been seeking an opportunity for amending this system, and, now that under our bargain with the China Traders' shareholders we have to provide exact figures up to the end of the year 1905, we find it necessary to abolish the system altogether and allow all claims on 1905 policies to fall on the 1905 working account. Under these circumstances we cannot form any proper estimate of the 1905 profits until we have all the accounts in up to the end of 1905 and this means an annual meeting not earlier than April 1907 to deal with the profits.

Considering that the main part of your dividend, comes out of interest on your reserve funds, we thought it unreasonable to ask you to wait until April 1907 for the whole of your dividend, and therefore we have called you together now to receive the accounts up to the end of 1905 and to pass an interim dividend out of 1905 interest. We propose next April to pay a final dividend for the year 1905 and an interim dividend for the year 1906, and to continue this system in future years. We now come to the 1905 working account. The figures published, we think, are very satisfactory; but we cannot, of course, forecast what the ultimate profit will be as the risks have not yet run off. The interest account amounts to nearly \$37 per share, but of this at least 47 per share must be counted as interest on the premium in hand for the year 1905 and ought not to be anticipated as a profit at this stage. The Board therefore recommends an interim dividend of \$30 per share. This with the usual bonus of 20% to contributors will absorb some \$75,000 and leave about \$2,200,000 to be carried forward to be dealt with next April. Most of it will, of course, go to pay losses and claims, but we hope to have a fair balance left. As regards the balance sheet the figures speak for themselves, and I would merely point out that the rate of exchange for sterling being 7½, instead of 11/10 as in our last balance sheet, some of the items naturally show a reduction in dollars. Our "furniture and office leases" have been valued for the purpose of getting at the final intrinsic value of our shares later on, and a new asset appears under this heading of \$30,169.53. To this must be added the value of our London Office leases, written advices of which have not yet reached us. The next point dealt with in the report is the new issue of shares. There are 24,000 China Traders' shares, and we are issuing one new share in the Society in exchange for each ten of them, as well as a cash certificate for the balance of intrinsic value. Up to the present date 19,720 China Traders' shares have come in for exchange. Besides this the holders of 1457 further shares have accepted our offer but have not yet completed delivery of their documents, 35 shareholders holding 2,086 shares have not replied and 21 shareholders holding 737 shares have elected to retain their China Traders' shares. As many of those who have not replied are executors of deceased estates who have not yet obtained proper powers and there are others, who, owing to change of address, have only recently received our circulars, the Board has decided to keep the Society's offer open until the end of the year to give them all a further chance. By that time we shall be able to know how many new shares are left on our hands and to decide how they are to be disposed of. I have nothing more to say except that our scheme for joining forces with the China Traders' Insurance Company has now been successfully completed and the objects aimed at may be considered as secured. The goodwill has been retained, the charges have been reduced, the Society has secured an excellent investment, and the China Traders' shareholders will not, we hope, regret the change. At the same time I should not like this opportunity to go by without expressing the very high appreciation which your Board has of the admirable way in which this difficult work has been carried out from start to finish, first by your acting secretary, Mr. Ede, and then by your secretary, Mr. Saunders, since he took over charge again upon his return from home. I think you will agree with me that nothing else is required to prove the tact and ability of Mr. Saunders, by whom the details were worked out, than the fact that the new working arrangements have been completed practically without a hitch and almost entirely in accordance with the scheme as originally proposed. Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be glad to know if anyone has any questions to ask.

No questions being asked, The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. J. A. Jupp seconded. On the motion of Mr. W. H. Carmichael, seconded by Capt. H. W. Hogg, Messrs. A. Forbes and H. W. Slade were re-elected directors.

Messrs. W. Hutton Potts and A. R. Lowe were re-elected auditors on the motion of Mr. Tibbey, seconded by Mr. Nemazee. The Chairman:—That is all the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants will be sent out on Monday.

The Great Thurstion, who is known as the Napoleon of the world's magicians, is coming to Hongkong next week, and those who want a sensation, an experience of the weird and marvellous, those who believe that the art of illusion has died out and that there is nothing new under the sun will be amazed at the feats performed by this wonderful performer. Here is no fake magician whose tricks would not deceive the simplest. Thurstion has a world-wide reputation. He has been hailed with acclamation by the world's press, but Britishers have a doubtful feeling, when the opinions of news papers in America and Australia are quoted, that they are given to undue adulation. It is only necessary to state for the benefit of the Britisher that the Great Thurstion has held a six months' engagement at the Palace Theatre, London, and a five months' engagement at the Palace Theatre, London, which speaks for itself; he was four months at the Marigny Theatre, Paris, and gave performances for several months in Berlin and Brussels. He has performed in presence of King Edward VII., President Loubet, Emperor William II., Czar Nicholas II., Emperor Franz Joseph I., Shah Muzaffar-ed-din, King Christian IX., King George, King Leopold II., and the Crown Prince of Siam. A very act is a novelty; nothing like the amazing art of the magician as expounded by Thurstion has been seen in the East. Even the staid London *Standard* is induced to say that Thurstion is "absolutely the world's latest and greatest magician to-day." In Manila the wizard has created a *furor*. Besides the great and talented artists in his company who lend variety to the programme, Thurstion opens at the City Hall next Saturday, the 5th prox., and those who fail to see him and his feats will lose a great opportunity.

ABOUT eight o'clock on the evening of the 4th inst., a violent storm struck the village of Ban Chay Chet in the Muang of Ayuthia. There were about 20 houses in the village, and all were more or less destroyed—roofs carried away, posts torn up, walls blown down. A number of big trees were also blown down. Fortunately no lives were lost. The wind storm was accompanied by heavy rain and hail.—*Bangkok Times*.

THE C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Kiangfoo*, which has been undergoing extensive repairs at the Kiangnan Dock, had a very successful trial trip on the 20th inst., leaving the Kiangnan Dock early in the afternoon and proceeding about sixteen miles up river, returning to the Kinleyuen wharf to her usual berth. A new cylinder and walking beam have been made and fitted to the ship in place of the old ones. The casting for the cylinder weighed about sixteen tons—one of the largest castings ever made of this kind in Shanghai. The beam is a heavy piece, weighing about ten tons. The vessel has undergone an extensive overhaul generally and a new donkey boiler with a complete installation of electric lights has also been fitted to the vessel. The *Kiangfoo* may now be said to be a new ship, being as comfortably equipped as the latest additions to the Yangtze river steamers. The representatives of the China Merchants S. N. Co., and Kiangnan Dock were both satisfied with the result of the trial.

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TELEGRAM.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

TERRIBLE STEAMER DISASTER.

"BENTONG" SUNK AFTER COLLISION.
SEVENTY-ONE PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVED.

TOTAL LOSS OF LIFE UNKNOWN.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Singapore, 28th April,
11.10 a.m.

A disastrous collision occurred between the steamers *Bentong* and *Haversham Grange*, off Cape Rhodoch (P) on the night of the 26th inst.

The *Bentong* sank shortly after the collision, with the result that the crew and passengers were precipitated into the water.

Help was rendered by the *Haversham Grange*, which stood by, and lowered boats.

Seventy-one of the crew and passengers on the *Bentong* were picked up by the rescuers.

Several of those rescued were in a state of extreme exhaustion, and many suffered from injuries sustained in the collision.

The loss of life is not yet definitely known.

[The steamship *Bentong* was a vessel of 448 tons, belonging to the Straits Steamship Company of Singapore. She was built by the Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., Ltd., for the present owners in 1903 and engaged by the same firm. The *Bentong* was engaged in carrying goods and passengers between the Malayan ports and Singapore. Presumably, the larger proportion of the passengers on board were Chinese employed in the tin mines. The *Haversham Grange* is a large vessel with a gross tonnage of 7,577. She was built in England in 1898, and according to the latest edition of Lloyd's Register, belongs to the Empire Transport Company. She is registered at Greenock.—*Ed. H.K.T.*]

THE GREAT THURSTION.

WORLD'S GREATEST MAGICIAN COMING TO HONGKONG.

The Great Thurstion, who is known as the Napoleon of the world's magicians, is coming to Hongkong next week, and those who want a sensation, an experience of the weird and marvellous, those who believe that the art of illusion has died out and that there is nothing new under the sun will be amazed at the feats performed by this wonderful performer. Here is no fake magician whose tricks would not deceive the simplest. Thurstion has a world-wide reputation. He has been hailed with acclamation by the world's press, but Britishers have a doubtful feeling, when the opinions of news papers in America and Australia are quoted, that they are given to undue adulation. It is only necessary to state for the benefit of the Britisher that the Great Thurstion has held a six months' engagement at the Palace Theatre, London, and a five months' engagement at the Palace Theatre, London, which speaks for itself; he was four months at the Marigny Theatre, Paris, and gave performances for several months in Berlin and Brussels. He has performed in presence of King Edward VII., President Loubet, Emperor William II., Czar Nicholas II., Emperor Franz Joseph I., Shah Muzaffar-ed-din, King Christian IX., King George, King Leopold II., and the Crown Prince of Siam. A very act is a novelty; nothing like the amazing art of the magician as expounded by Thurstion has been seen in the East. Even the staid London *Standard* is induced to say that Thurstion is "absolutely the world's latest and greatest magician to-day." In Manila the wizard has created a *furor*. Besides the great and talented artists in his company who lend variety to the programme, Thurstion opens at the City Hall next Saturday, the 5th prox., and those who fail to see him and his feats will lose a great opportunity.

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SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Kamrang*) 29th inst.
French (*Laos*) 30th inst.
American (*Coptic*) 30th inst.
French (*Calcedonien*) 30th inst.
German (*Prinz Sigismund*) 30th inst.
Canadian (*Tartar*) 1st prox.
German (*Whitehead*) 7th prox.
American (*Shirazi*) 7th prox.
Indian (*Lufung*) 10th prox.

The N. Y. K. European Line s.s. *Kawachi Maru* left Shanghai for this port on 27th inst., at 1 p.m., and is expected here on 30th inst. The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Prinz Waldemar* which left here arrived at Sydney on 25th inst., at 4 p.m. The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Coptic* will be despatched from Manila to-morrow, for Hongkong, and will be due to arrive at this port on 1st prox., between 7 and 8 a.m. The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Tartar* arrived at Kobe at 6 a.m., on 26th inst., and left again at 7 p.m., same day, via Nagasaki for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 8 a.m., on 30th inst.

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUPLICATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"JASON"	29th April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DEUCALION"	1st May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HYDEUS"	12th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HYDUS"	12th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	15th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"RHIPUS"	17th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"IDOMENEUS"	17th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AJAX"	19th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MEMNON"	21st "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"STENTOR"	21st "

The S.S. "Deucalion" left Singapore on the morning of the 26th inst., and is due here on the 1st prox.

HOMEWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	DUPLICATE
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"HELLEROPHON"	1st May.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"CALCHAS"	20th "
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"MOYUNE"	22nd "
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"JASON"	5th June.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"DEUCALION"	19th "
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"GLAUCUS"	20th "

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL
OVERLAND COMMON PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TYDEUS"	16th May.
	"STENFOR"	10th June.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUPLICATE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"YANGTZE"	25th May.
	"KEEMUN"	6th June.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"TAMING"	1st May.
SWATOW, MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	2nd "
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"CHANGCHOW"	3rd "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DAR- WIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK- TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.	"TAIYUAN"	3rd "
CALLAO	"SHANTUNG"	5th "

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly
qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

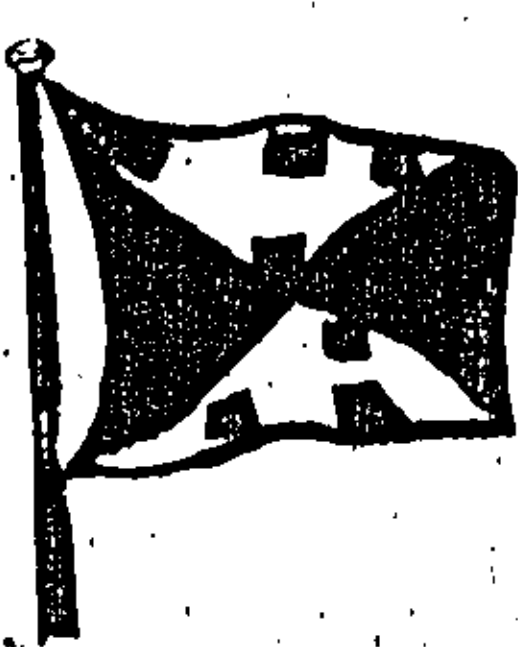
† Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian
Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1906.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon "midships"—Electric
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

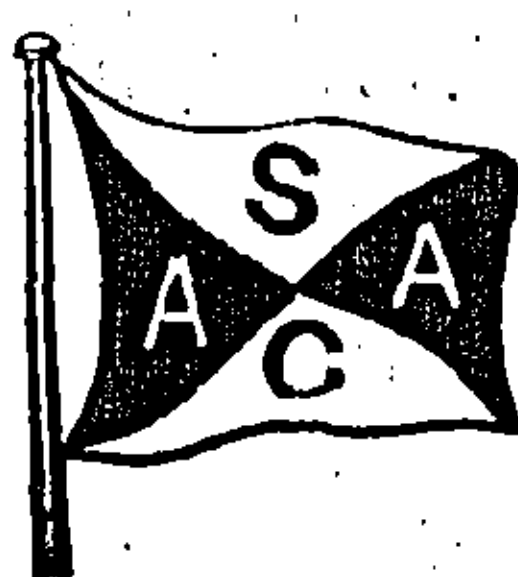
Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 5th May, at Noon.
RUI	2540	R. Almond	"	SATURDAY, 12th May, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1906.



HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

Steamship.	About
"RAMSAY"	20th May.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1906.

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above
Company are prepared to accept First
Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at
CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong 28th May, 1905.

THE Public are hereby informed that no
change has been made in the Rates of
Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and
they are warned against paying more than
TEN CENTS (10 CTS) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,

Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1904.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG—MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI."

Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on
Week Days, at 7.30 A.M. and on Sundays
at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week
Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 3.30 P.M.
if tide permits.FARES—Week Days, 1st Class, including
Cabin and servant, Single, \$3; Return Ticket,
\$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.On and after Sunday, 20th inst., inclu-
sive, every Sunday will be an excursion, at the
following rates—1st and 2nd Class, Single, \$2;
Return, \$3; 1st Class, Single with Cabin, \$3;
Return, \$5; 3rd Class, Single, 50 cents; Re-
turn, 80 cents.All Meals can be supplied on Board at \$1
each Meal.First Class Passengers, who do not care to
return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed
to do so on the following day (Monday) on pro-
duction of the Return Half Ticket. Should
the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to
the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given
by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be
available for the following day.The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.
The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the
Western end of Wing Lok Street.

SAM WANG Co.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1906.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

Tons Captain
"KWONG CHOW" 1,309 T.R. MEAD.
"KWONG TUNG" 1,238 R. RAMSAY.Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9, every
evening (Saturday excepted).Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30
o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).These Fine New Steamers have unequalled
Accommodation for First Class Passengers and
are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans
in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4

Meals \$1 each.

ALSO
Excursions to MACAO every SATURDAY
at 6 P.M., and every SUNDAY at 8.30 A.M.
returning on SUNDAY at 10 A.M. and 6.30
P.M.FARES—1st Class single \$2 with cabin \$3.00,
return \$3 " " 5.00.
2nd Class single \$1, return " 1.50.Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner \$1.00 each.
The Wharf in Hongkong is at the Western
end of Wing Lok Street.SHUI ON S.S. CO., LD., and
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1906.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR VLADIVOSTOCK, via SHANGHAI
AND NAGASAKI.

THE Steamship

"GLENLOCHY."

Captain E. I. Stallard, will be despatched, as
above, on or about the 5th proximo.

For Freight, etc., apply to

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1906.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"BENVENUE."

Captain Koble, will be despatched as above, on
or about 12th May.

To be followed by

S.S. "BENALDER."

S.S. "BENMOHR."

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1906.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND
ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"MERIONETHSHIRE."

will be despatched for the above Ports, on or
about the 10th May, 1906.

For Freight etc., apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1906.

"SHIRE" LINE.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE."

will be despatched for the above Ports, on or
about the 15th May, 1906.

For Freight etc., apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1906.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"FAUSANG"	MONDAY, 30th April, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 4th May, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	TUESDAY, 8th May, 3 P.M.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo and Yangtze Ports.

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted
throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1906.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via SHANGHAI, INLAND
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,
for

PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"ARABIA"	4,483	Metzenstein	May 22nd.
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Ernst	June 11th.
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wagemann	June 21st.
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Feldtmann	July 14th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate
with or apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, Acting General Agent.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"CALEDONIEN,"

Captain Grey, will be despatched as above,
on or about MONDAY, the 30th instant.For Freight or Passage, apply to
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1906.

FOR VLADIVOSTOCK.

THE Steamship

"ORANGE BRANCH,"
3,435 Tons.will be despatched for VLADIVOSTOCK
about the end of May.To be followed by
S.S. "VINE BRANCH," 3,444 Tons.For Freight, etc., apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1906.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET
PRICES.

Corrected 26th April, 100 cts. per \$ Mex.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk

" Roast—Shiu

" Breast—Ngau Lam

" Soup, Tong Yuk

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa

" Serjoin—Ngau Lau

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chung

Bullock's Brains—Know per set

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li

" Head—Ngau Tau

" Heart—Ngau Sum

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin

" Feet—Ngau Kerk

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu

" Tail—Ngau Mei

" Liver—Ngau Con

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-
tau-keok

Mutton Chop—Yeung Pui Kwai

" Leg—Yeung Pui

" Shoulder—Yeung Shau

Pigs' Chittlings—Chi cheong

" Brains—Chi Know

" Feet—Chi Kerk

" Fry—Chi Chak

" Head—Chi Tau

" Heart—Chi Sum

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu

" Liver—Chi Kon

Pork, Chop—Chi Pui Kwai

" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk

" Leg—Chu Pui

" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau

Sheeps' Head and Feet—Yeung Tau

Keok

" Heart—Yeung Sum

" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu

" Liver—Yeung Con

Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai

Suet, Beef—Sang Ngau Yau

" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau

Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong

Chicken—Kai Chai

Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai

Ducks—Ap

Doves—Pan Kau

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan

Fowls, Canton—Kai

" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai

Geese—Ngo

Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye

Ngo

Musk Deer—Wong Keng

Hare—Tu Chai

Partridge—Che Khoo

Pheasant—Shan Kai

Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup

" Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kup

Quail—Um Chun

Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk

Snipe—Sa Chui

Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung

" Hen—Na

Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sui-ap

Teal, Shanghai, Sui Ap Chai

Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui

Ap

Barbel—Ka Yu

Bream—Bin Yu

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu

Carp—Li Yu

Catfish—Chik Yu

Codfish—Mun Yu

Crabs—Hai

Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu

Dab—Sa Mang Yu

Dace—Wong Mei Lun

Dog Fish—Tui Tu Sa

Eels, Congor—Hoi Man Yu

" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu

" Yellow—Wong Sin

Frogs—Tien Kai

Garoupa—Sek Pan

Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu

Herrings—Tso Pak

Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu

Labrus—Wong Fa Yu

Loach—Wu Yu

Lobsters—Lung Ha

Mackerel—Chi Yu

Monk Fish—Mon Yu

Mails.

MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, INDIA, ADEN,
DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MAR-
SEILLES, LONDON,
HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS,"
Captain Bourdon, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 1st
May, at 1 P.M.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the
Australian line s.s. Yarra bound for Marseilles
via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:-
S.S. POLYNESIE 15th May.
S.S. CALEDONIE 29th May.
S.S. SALAZIE 12th June.
S.S. OCEANIE 26th June.
S.S. TOURANE 10th July.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1906.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.
BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,
VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing
Tremont	9,606	T. W. Garlick	26th May
Lyra	4,417	G. V. Williams	3rd July
Shawmut	9,606	E. V. Roberts	27th July
Tremont	9,606	T. W. Garlick	22nd Aug.

* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont
are fitted with very superior accommodation
for first and second class passengers. The
large size of these vessels ensures steadiness
at sea. Electric fan in each room.
Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo
carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 28th April, 1906.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Steamship	About
"SATSUMA"	22nd May.

For Freight and further information, apply
to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1906.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN
CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most
respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of
Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind
patronage and support, and desires to state that
she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds

of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs
and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's
Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery,
Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiress will also be most grateful
for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made
into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools,
who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1892.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1906.

Intimations.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

OF

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

	Per Case.
BRANDY	\$22.50
	20.00
	16.75
WHISKY, PALL MALL	20.00
JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND	12.50
C. P. & CO'S SPECIAL BLEND	10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	20.00
DOURO	13.75
SHERRY, AMOROSO	20.00
LA TORRE	16.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1905.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE,

DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

FOR

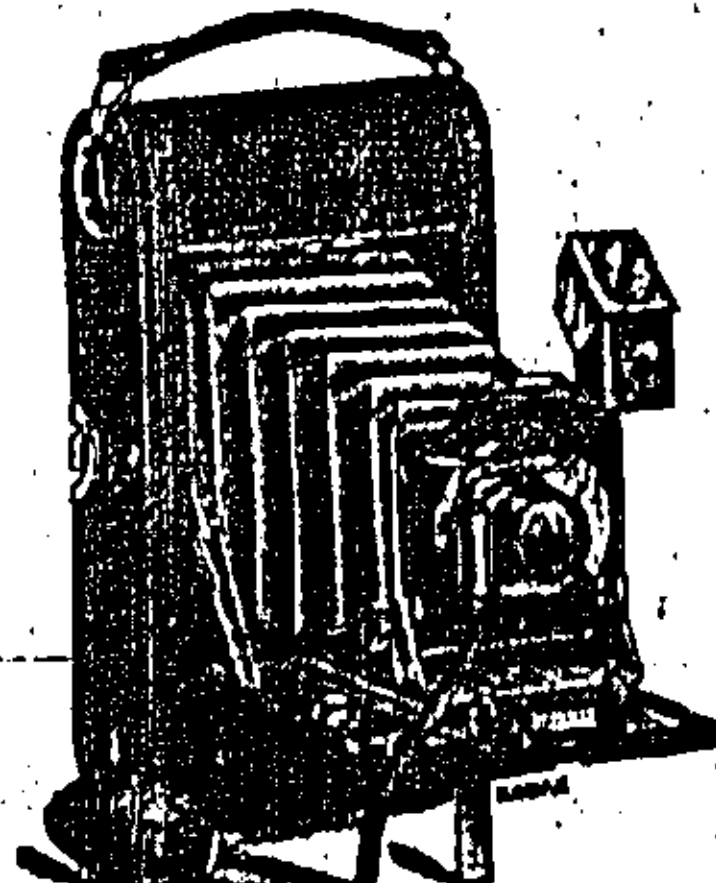
REQUISITES

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.



AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1907

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given in "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALU.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATION.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$950,000 \$50,000	\$1,699,777	{ £1 15/- div. and £1 bonus @ ex. 2/09/16 = \$26.87 for 2nd half-year 1905	5 %	{ \$865 sales & sel London £90- \$38
National Bank of China, Limited	90,025	£7	£5	\$1,000,000 \$747,350 \$252,650	\$74,099	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1905		
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,600,000 \$147,895	\$211,540	\$20 for 1904	5 1/2	\$355 buyers
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$900,000 \$169,215 \$730,785	Nil.	\$4 1/2 for year ended 31.12.1905	4 1/2	\$96 nominal
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000	Tls. 302,053	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1904	5 1/2	Tls. 90 sales
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$2,000,000 \$40,000 \$31,453 \$1,960,000 \$1,122,264 \$800,000	\$2,339,112	\$40 for 1904	5 %	\$795
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$800,000 \$101,278 \$698,722	\$509,534	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1904	8 1/2	\$175 ex div.
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$229,488 \$770,512	\$344,418	\$6 for 1904	7 %	186
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,221,928	\$422,618	\$25 for 1904	8 %	\$305
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$6,000 \$261,638 \$255,638	\$6,563	\$1 1/2 for 1905	8 %	\$19
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000 \$58,941 \$191,059	Nil.	\$3 1/2 for year ended 30.11.1905	8 1/2	\$41 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	\$15	\$600,000 \$154,331 \$445,669	\$12,420	\$1 for 2nd half-year making \$2 for 1905	8 %	\$25
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	£100,000 £241,150 £241,150	£4,435	12/- @ 1/10 = \$6.20, 51 for 1904	6 1/2	\$93
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 400,000 Tls. 400,000	Tls. 23,156	Final Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905	8 1/2	Tls. 48 buyers
Do. (Preference)	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 400,000	Tls. 23,156	Final Tls. 14 making Tls. 34 for 1905	7 1/2	Tls. 48 buyers
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	200,000	£1	£1	£100,000 £144,144 £54,144	£107,815	1/- (Coupon No. 6 for 1905)	4 %	271
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 Tls. 98,000 Tls. 2,000	\$929	{ \$1.80 } for year ending 31.12.1905 { \$0.90 }	4 %	\$33
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 500,000 Tls. 350,479 Tls. 149,521	Tls. 13,913	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 4 for 1905	11 %	Tls. 36 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$850,000 \$450,000 \$400,000	\$40,914	Final of \$15 making \$25 for 1905	14 1/2	\$175 sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$132,588	\$3 for 1907		\$25
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 3,723	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.04		Tls. 80 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£80,000 £26,011 £53,989	£13,355	Final of 1/- (No. 5)	6 1/2	Tls. 10.50
Mineral Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	none	G. \$99,050	Final of 50 cents making G. \$1 for 1905	6 1/2	G. \$16
South Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	£150,000 £4,873	Dr. £8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents		\$3 sales
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Farnham, (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 34,924	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	10 %	Tls. 120
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$750,000	\$8,915	\$2 for 1905	9 1/2	\$241 buyers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$2,000,000 \$65,160 \$1,934,840	\$20,030	Final of \$5 1/2 making \$6 for 1905	5 1/2	\$105
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000 \$49,500	\$562,232	\$6 for second half-year making \$12 for 1905	7 1/2	\$161 buyers
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000 \$38,000	\$2,221	\$1 for 1905	6 %	\$17 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	12,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,200,000 Tls. 487,210	Tls. 57,605	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905	6 1/2	Tls. 225 sellers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 210,000 Tls. 17,500	Tls. 2,762	Tls. 18 for 1904	8 1/2	Tls. 215 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	none	First year		Tls. 100
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	£25	£25	£250,000 £14,516	\$0,028	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	8 1/2	\$12
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	£15	£15	£90,000 £15,000	\$4,719	{ \$2.40 on \$12 for 1905 7 % on \$7 1/2 for 1905	13 1/2	\$18
Do. (new issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15	none		None		\$152 buyers
Do. (Founders)	123	\$15	\$15	none		None		\$300 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$600,000 \$24,071	1619	\$5 for second half-year 1905	7 1/2	\$133 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$250,000	\$67,839	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1905	6 %	\$18 buyers
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 225,000 Tls. 24,986	Tls. 7,202	Interim of Tls. 1	14 %	Tls. 17 1/2
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$200,000 \$208,386	\$4,697	Final of \$6 making \$10	10 %	\$100
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$50,000	\$5,070	80 cents for 1905	7 %	\$14
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$574	\$2 1/2 for 1905	6 1/2	\$39
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	12,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 600,000 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 52,194	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6 for 1905	5 %	Tls. 118 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$772	Final of \$1.90 making \$3.65 for 1905	7 %	\$53
COTTON MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 450,000	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8 for year ended 31.10.1905	11 %	Tls. 74 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000	\$23,264	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05	6 %	\$16
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 750,000	Tls. 18,718	3 % a/c 1898		Tls. 67 1/2 sales
Lao-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 30,760	Tls. 8 for 1905	11 %	Tls. 72 1/2 buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 35,986	Tls. 25 for 1905	8 1/2	Tls. 300 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$1,066	\$7 for 1905	7 %	\$100 sellers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£114	\$770	1/3 per share for 1904	9 %	\$74
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$12,000	\$1,097	\$3 for 1905	9 1/2	\$32
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil.	\$1 for 1904		\$61
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 200,000	Tls. 189	Final of Tls. 45 making Tls. 10 for 1905	13 1/2	Tls. 80 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,219	62 cents for year ended 28.2.06	6 %	\$10 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$25,000	\$1,581	80 cents for 1905	9 %	\$9
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$187,500 \$100,000	\$2,864	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.1905	7 1/2	\$16
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$180,000	\$52,291	\$2 dividend and 50 cents bonus for 1905	8 1/2	\$20 1/2
Hall & Holz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$420,000 \$180,000	\$20,893	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.06	11 %	\$22 1/2 ex div.
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,151	{ \$1.00 } for year ending 31.12.1905 { 50 cents }	6 %	\$17 buyers
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$125,000 \$18,000	\$2,796	\$5 for year ending 30.1.1904	8 1/2	\$235
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000 \$18,000	\$3,776	Final of \$15 making \$19 for 1905	6 1/2	\$20 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$5,000	\$5,813	\$9 for 1905 on 5 shares	10 1/2	\$10 sellers
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000 \$2,500	388	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for the year.		
Maatschappij tot Mijnen, Bosch en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 528,210 Tls. 10,465	Tls. 35,849	{ first interim of Tls. 7 1/2 paid 15.3.06 account 1906 }	8 1/2	Tls. 240 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. P. 34,324	None		\$5 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 165,000	Tls. 11,017	{ Tls. 3 1/2 final & Tls. 1 1/2 bonus making Tls. 8 1/2 1905 }	6 1/2	Tls. 135 sales
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000 Tls. 37,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 6 for 1904	9 %	Tls. 67 1/2
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,450	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 445,000 Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 2,753	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905	9 1/2	Tls. 150 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 1,452	Tls. 1,452	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905	7 1/2	Tls. 68 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	{ 7,200 7,200 5,000 20,000	{ £20 £20 £25 £5	{ £20 £20 £25 £5	Tls. 190,000 none none none	Tls. 85,592 Dr. \$5,068 \$1,134	{ Final of 37/6 making 52/6 for 1905 First year 50 cents for year ended 31.5.05 }		Tls. 450 Tls. 200 buyers \$20
South China Morning Post, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$5,068	None	8 1/2 %	\$6
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$1,134	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	7 1/2	Tls. 110
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 1,012	{ 80 cents } for year ended 31.5.1905 { \$19.80 }	9 %	\$9
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	\$10	\$4	\$22,000	\$551	Interim of 50 cents for 1905	11 %	\$180
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$25,000	\$0,096	Interim div. of 50 cts. for the year 1905/6	7 1/2	\$13 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000 \$25,000	\$676		10 %	\$101
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,500				
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE						{ Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd. Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd.	\$30 1/2	30th April 1st May

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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晚五初月四年二十三緒光

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Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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MARRIAGE.

On the 19th inst., at Shanghai, FLORENCE JAMES, of Stoke Newington, London, to HERBERT WENMOUTH STRIKE, of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

At Seattle, Washington, U. S. A., WILLIAM Shaw, Master Mariner, late of the China Navigation S.S. Co., Shanghai.

On the 11th April, at Chefoo, MARGUERITE ANTOINETTE, the dearly loved wife of Major A. S. Darnes, Transvaal Government Emigration Agent, aged 28 years.

On the 20th April, at Chinkiang, MARY C. ROBINSON.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1906.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

(21st April.)

It is many weeks since the exclusive announcement was first made in the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* that, while the community was kept in ignorant bliss of the progress of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, work on the British section had actually been commenced at five different points simultaneously. We then detailed the main features of the work that had been taken in hand which, thanks to the personal direction of His Excellency the Governor, has since been carried on with commendable celerity. The report we were able to place before our readers was, of course, unofficial. So far as regards any official statement on the subject of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, the public has been kept perfectly in the dark. That negotiations for the acquisition of land along the track of the railroad should be carried on quietly, lest land speculators might operate to the detriment of economical purchases by the Government, no one will question the expediency of the policy that has guided the course of negotiations beyond the stage of land purchase. Now, however, that the possible artificial difficulty which might have been created has been removed, the inhabitants of the Colony would be gratified were some official statement to be forthcoming concerning an undertaking wherefrom the people of Hongkong and the mainland expect great results. Beyond a stereotyped notification appearing in the *Government Gazette* to hand this morning of the appointment by His Excellency the Governor, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of Mr. Graves William Eves to be Chief Resident Engineer in charge of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, British section, the public have yet no official knowledge of how things are being conducted in reference to the railway. The unusual procedure has been adopted by the appropriation of funds towards the initial constructions without the formal sanction of the Legislative Council in meeting assembled, and as that body, by the Colony's Constitution, are the guardians of the purse strings of the Colony, it is to be hoped that an effort will be made by some unofficial member to obtain for his constituency the information which will be hailed with considerable satisfaction by the entire community.

THE POOR SCOTCH.

It is agreed that the Scotsman is ubiquitous, but that he is a dangerous person is not generally conceded. On St. Andrew's night it is possible that the representatives of the northern section of Great Britain may become somewhat obstreperous, but their ability and far-sightedness are seldom called in question. It has been left to the Royal Society of St. George to discover that Scotsmen are not what they seem. And that Society seriously objects to the character and personnel of the new Ministry. "Our Society," says the journal of the Royal Society of St. George, "was formed to encourage and strengthen the spirit of patriotism amongst all classes of Englishmen, irrespective of creed or party, and to further English interests generally. Keeping these objects steadily in view, we have never meddled with party politics as such, and we now refer reluctantly to the new Ministry, because Englishmen (and Irishmen) are practically excluded therefrom. For what reason? Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman no doubt has a legal right to call to his assistance whomsoever he will; but it is not usual to interpret that right in the way he has seen fit, by filling the most important offices of State almost exclusively with his own countrymen." Of course, it is unfortunate that in the opinion of C. B. the best advisers he could have are Scotsmen, but that does not excuse an ebullition of feeling such as distinguishes or discredits a journal purporting to be representative of the English nation. When a carpet-bagger from London seeks to woo the suffrages of a Scotch constituency there is no suggestion that he is other than a Britisher, one who is entitled to represent even Scotsmen. The Royal Society of St. George forgets that system which eliminates nationality. In a humorous spirit, Mr. Morley said: "A new Government had been formed, a very Scotch Government, and when they could not find Scotchmen enough for the Cabinet, they were obliged to take two Englishmen, who, though they had the misfortune to be Englishmen, had the good fortune to be Scottish Members. He luckily was one of those." The journal of this great and omnipotent Society is worth at the fact that even an English member of the Cabinet should be jocular on the subject of the absence of Englishmen. It is disgraceful to learn that a Scotsman has the disposal of patronage amounting to £220,000 a year. It is miserable to hear that the pushing Scotsmen actually oust Englishmen from positions which should belong to them. "We cannot preserve our purely English characteristics, traditions, and customs," says this journal, "when strangers are thrust upon us who share our sentiments imperfectly, and have different local institutions. A Scotch Premiership would seem ever to be associated with some national calamity." Considering that Mr. Balfour, the ex-Premier is a Scotsman,

and one of the great upholders of the royal and ancient game of Scotland, the remarks of the Royal Society of St. George are hardly in the best of taste. Our friends of England would be the last to grudge office to Scotsmen, and it is their pride to forget that there are Irish and Scotch to compete with Englishmen. All are on the same level, and the man who sits on the Treasury bench is undenominational. The height of disgust is reached by this sheet when it contemplates the position held by Scotsmen in England. It remarks:—"It is worth while also to note that the four principal personages in the Empire ranking after Royalty, without reckoning the Governor-General of India (Scot), are the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Primate of all England, the Lord Chancellor of England, the Archbishop of York, Primate of England; and the Prime Minister of England—and all are Scotch!" These Scotsmen are simply everywhere, and yet it is unknown for a Scotsman to complain. It is regrettable that the official print of St. George should attempt to disturb the friendship which exists between the three countries, and the only satisfactory feeling is that Englishmen will not be led astray by a querulous article which would seek to destroy the good relations of English and Scotch.

THE POLICING OF CHINA.

(23rd April.)

It will be fresh in the memory of our readers that a special message was wired from Peking the other day with reference to the alleged existence of an agreement between Great Britain, the United States and Japan to let Japan carry out her policy for the policing of China. From despatches received from the United States by the last mail we are supplied with the information that this latest rumour concerning China reached Washington in a letter from a diplomat in Peking. This so-called arrangement is spoken of as an agreement, one clause of which provided that, if necessary, Japan is to be assisted by the British navy and the American army. The costs of the service is to be divided between Great Britain and the United States, but France and Italy are to contribute a share in proportion to their respective interests. The arrangement is spoken of as "a conclusion reached," as if it had been discussed by the five Powers mentioned, and the respective part of each agreed upon. Japan makes no contribution in cash, but her police force is to be paid, as stated, by the other parties. The rumour continues that the United States and Great Britain will give to Japan "all privileges of trade and industry and political intercourse with China which she demands." Commenting on the extraordinary nature of this alleged agreement, the *San Francisco Call* pertinently observes that it is unthinkable that the United States is party to any such agreement. It means an entire suppression of the sovereignty of China, and the parceling out of her trade by nations that have no rightful jurisdiction within her borders. It is more subtle by far than the Shanghai rumours, because it presents Japan in the most offensive attitude towards China and is intended to entirely separate these two Asiatic powers which, in friendly accord, could usefully protect the independence and direct the destiny of Eastern Asia. To take the part ascribed to the United States the action of Congress is necessary, and for such action as would be required, the appropriation of money and the assumption of sovereign rights in Chinese territory, there is no constitutional warrant. "We have problems enough nearer at hand," continues our contemporary, "in the solution of which we may invoke constitutional authority, without going so far abroad to attend to business that is not our own. We could not make any such agreement with Japan and Great Britain, France and Italy without entering into treaties with those nations." These rumours were, without doubt, started with certain mischievous intentions, and it is pleasing to observe the prompt step which the Chinese Government was advised to take in despatching urgent telegrams, on the 16th inst., to their Ministers in London and Washington instructing them to protest against the approval of Great Britain and America that Japanese assistance should be given to the Chinese police with the view of affording adequate protection to foreigners in China. In the absence of any definite "understanding" on the subject between the five Powers named, it is not to be wondered at that the embassies at both the English and American capitals should have replied to Peking that the report of Japan's benevolent assistance in respect of the policing of China has no foundation in fact.

THE OPENING OF MANCHURIA.

(15th April.)

The encounter between the Hungtuzes and the Chinese Government troops near Mukden resulting in the defeat of the latter, as reported in our special cablegram from Shanghai yesterday, justifies the Japanese Government's repudiation of all responsibility for the protection of foreigners in Manchuria, when drawing attention to the opening of Antung and Tatung, on the 1st proximo and of Mukden on June 1. Under the present state of affairs the authorities declare they are unable to offer either any facilities for travel or protection and foreigners entering Manchuria do so at their own risk. The Hungtuzes are reported to be very active in the interior. On the 5th instant a gang of seven went on board a train as passengers, and when between Newchwang and Tashichiao they held up those in the car, and made off with money and valuables worth about ¥3,000. In connection with the unsettled condition of the country, the semi-official explanation of the *Kokumin*, which we learn from the *Japan Chronicle*, on the decision of the Japanese Government to open to foreign trade some of the Manchurian towns furnishes interesting reading. The Japanese journal remarks that although there are many other places in Manchuria which should be opened, the existing state of affairs does not allow this course at the present moment. In some of these places the withdrawal of the Japanese or Russian troops has not yet been completed, and order has not yet been fully restored. Moreover, the result of the negotiations now pending between Russia and China is not known, and Russia seems reluctant to evacuate the positions she is occupying while parties of bandits are carrying on depredations. Japan's decision to open Mukden, the capital of South Manchuria, and Antung,

unmans them. The small colony of Americans in Hongkong have felt no less anxiety, and from anxious inquiries which have reached this office it is evident that the terrible disaster, which has fallen upon the ruined city of San Francisco, is without parallel in the annals of the history of California. Like all the rest of the Pacific coast California is liable to earthquakes, which in recent geological ages have produced considerable changes in the strata of the Coast range. The records of former earthquakes within this region, as we learn from the *Manila Cablenews*, show that during the whole of May of the year 1872 the southern part of California was violently agitated, and the disturbances continued with more or less severity throughout the entire summer. Had the State then been as thickly settled as it is now, the loss of life would no doubt have been very great, judging from the accounts of the earthquakes preserved in the Spanish missions. So frequent and so violent were the shocks in that year, that the people abandoned their houses and slept on the ground for weeks. In September the missions of San Juan Capistrano and La Purisima were destroyed, and thirty or forty persons killed at the first named place; also a large number at Purisima, but how many was never ascertained. At Santa Barbara a tidal wave rushed into the interior, but the inhabitants, having observed the previous recession of the sea, ran to the adjacent high ground and thus escaped destruction. In the year 1808, in the months of June and July, there were numerous shocks at the Presidio of San Francisco. On the 8th of October, 1865, the whole region adjacent to the Bay of San Francisco was violently disturbed, and many buildings thrown down, while hardly one of brick or stone within the city itself escaped injury; but few lives were lost, though great alarm was felt. Since that time there has been no severe shock having its focus near the coast, but in 1872 the whole Sierra Nevada, and the adjacent State of Nevada, were most violently shaken, the centre of the shock having been along the axis of the range, from which the waves were propagated east and west with about equal velocity. Immense quantities of rock were thrown down from the granite pinnacles in the highest sierra. The small settlement of Lone Pine, in Owens Valley, at the east base of the mountains, was completely demolished, and between twenty and thirty persons killed. Luckily the heaviest part of the shock was limited to a region hardly at all inhabited, so that the destruction of life was insignificant in comparison with the extent and violence of the disturbance. Lighter shocks continued to be felt, for two or three months after the first severe one, through the whole extent of Owens Valley. The extinct or dormant volcanoes, of which there is a fine group midway in the valley between its two extremities, showed no signs of being affected by this exhibition of the seismic forces. There are in the Coast ranges long and very straight fissures in the rocks, which have been produced by earthquake in modern times, and these have in some instances been accompanied by changes in the relative level of the ground on each side. It will be many years before the damages of the present visitation wrought in San Francisco and surrounding country can be restored, if, indeed, confidence can be sufficiently gained for the reparation of the immense destruction caused by the disaster of last Wednesday and following days. Confidence will have been so much shaken in the city as a place for safe residence that it is doubtful if capital will be invested to the extent that it had been in the past to make San Francisco what it was—one of the very fairest of the great cities of modern times.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL VACANCY.

(26th April.)

General interest will be manifested in the election, which took place this afternoon, of a representative from the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce to the vacancy at the Legislative Council caused by the departure of Mr. R. Shewan on furlough. It was only the other day that the Justices of the Peace in Hongkong were called together to elect one of their number to a seat at the Council table. On that occasion there were three candidates nominated but there was never any doubt as to the result, Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., having a hugely preponderant share of popular support. Mr. E. A. Hewett, the local superintendent of the P. and O. Company, was one of the opposing candidates, and in referring to his nomination we suggested it was undesirable that the Chamber of Commerce should have two representatives at the Legislative Council. The conditions have, however, been totally changed by the absence of Mr. Shewan, and it is eminently for the good of the community that the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce should be elected to the higher office. Of course, there may be those who deem the position of Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of superior importance and affording greater possibilities than a seat at the Legislative Council, but while the former position gives scope for individual ideas to develop and expand, the Council Chamber sees those ideas carried into effect, and gives expression from time to time to the views of the enlightened section of the population. Moreover, of late the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce has done little to forward the commercial life of the Colony, and even the subject of the registration of partnerships, which recently set Singapore by the ears, in no way disturbed its equanimity. In Mr. Hewett the Council will have a representative who has a keen grasp of local affairs and a decided turn for legislation. As the local head of a famous

steamship line with close connections in Hongkong, Mr. Hewett is in a position to direct the attention of the Government to maritime matters viewed from the standpoint of a shipping agent, a very different thing to the position of the official. He is also in touch with the general affairs of the community, his membership of the Sanitary Board having given him an insight into the needs of the people. On this occasion he has no opposition, so that it may not be necessary for him to enunciate his views, but from the statement he made at the last election in furtherance of his candidature we are in a position to judge his views and capacity to act at the Legislative Council. He then stated that it was 26 years since he had first arrived in the Colony, and during that period he had been a resident here for ten years. With the exception of two brief visits home, he has spent the rest of that time in China or Japan. But having regarded Hongkong as his destination he has always kept well in touch with all that was passing here. He has had five years' municipal experience in Shanghai, which means the control of a large police force of 800, a large volunteer force, a volunteer fire brigade, a municipal gaol, a complete works department, sanitary and medical departments, a form of regulations which are practically the equivalent of our local Ordinances, and all questions, great and small, including also extensive finance, which must relate to an important community representing 8,000 Europeans and 400,000 Chinese. For two years he has been on the Hongkong Sanitary Board, and for many years he has been closely connected with educational establishments, both here and elsewhere. He has served on the Governing Body of Queen's College and on the board of the Diocesan School. Moreover, he has been closely connected with the various Chambers of Commerce in the leading ports of this part of the world, and he considered that he was fairly entitled to assert that he had obtained a very varied and extensive experience which must be of very great use in whatever position he occupied. In his own business, and as chairman of the Chamber of Commerce it has been his business, he stated, to make himself acquainted with all questions affecting the interests of Hongkong; such as the Kowloon railway, the fiscal question, the water supply, the sanitary question and the numerous questions which must arise in such an important community as this. Altogether, we may take it that Mr. Hewett is well qualified for a seat at the Legislative Council, and should prove an acquisition in the deliberations of that body.

THE LATE SIR G. T. M. O'BRIEN.

Reuter has wired to Singapore the news of the death of Sir George Thomas Michael O'Brien who will be remembered in Hongkong as the Colony's colonial secretary during the administration of Sir William Robinson. The late Sir George was the right-hand man of the then Governor and was directly responsible for many of the enactments which were introduced and passed by the Legislature of the Colony, not the least important of which was the Ordinance to prohibit gambling in Hongkong. It will be recalled that, when the measure was before the Council on its second reading, the then colonial secretary expressed the conviction that no Acts of Parliament or Ordinances of Colonial Legislature will ever succeed in wholly suppressing the evils of gambling. The numerous cases which daily appear in our reports of magisterial inquiries into gambling raids effected by the Police confirm the conviction so tersely expressed by that official. Sir George O'Brien will also be remembered for the exhaustive minutes he was the author of to the Retrenchment Committee on the subject of the administration of the Colony. Many of the suggestions he proposed for curtailing the expenditure in the administrative departments, more especially in their subordinate branches, were unfortunately adopted, and it cannot be said that the economies suggested tended to the improvement of the Service which has since been notorious for its dissatisfactions in its lower branches. Sir George O'Brien was a son of the late Bishop of Ossory and Wells. He joined the Ceylon Civil Service in 1867 and rose to be auditor general there in 1899. He went to Cyprus as Chief Secretary in 1891 and was there after Colonial Secretary of Hongkong between 1892 and 1895, from which he retired in the latter year. He re-entered the Colonial Service in 1897 when he was appointed Governor of Fiji. He administered the affairs of that colony for five years and retired in 1902.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL VACANCY.

(26th April.)

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steamship line with close connections in Hongkong, Mr. Hewett is in a position to direct the attention of the Government to maritime matters viewed from the standpoint of a shipping agent, a very different thing to the position of the official. He is also in touch with the general affairs of the community, his membership of the Sanitary Board having given him an insight into the needs of the people. On this occasion he has no opposition, so that it may not be necessary for him to enunciate his views, but from the statement he made at the last election in furtherance of his candidature we are in a position to judge his views and capacity to act at the Legislative Council. He then stated that it was 26 years since he had first arrived in the Colony, and during that period he had been a resident here for ten years. With the exception of two brief visits home, he has spent the rest of that time in China or Japan. But having regarded Hongkong as his destination he has always kept well in touch with all that was passing here. He has had five years' municipal experience in Shanghai, which means the control of a large police force of 800, a large volunteer force, a volunteer fire brigade, a municipal gaol, a complete works department, sanitary and medical departments, a form of regulations which are practically the equivalent of our local Ordinances, and all questions, great and small, including also extensive finance, which must relate to an important community representing 8,000 Europeans and 400,000 Chinese. For two years he has been on the Hongkong Sanitary Board, and for many years he has been closely connected with educational establishments, both here and elsewhere. He has served on the Governing Body of Queen's College and on the board of the Diocesan School. Moreover, he has been closely connected with the various Chambers of Commerce in the leading ports of this part of the world, and he considered that he was fairly entitled to assert that he had obtained a very varied and extensive experience which must be of very great use in whatever position he occupied. In his own business, and as chairman of the Chamber of Commerce it has been his business, he stated, to make himself acquainted with all questions affecting the interests of Hongkong; such as the Kowloon railway, the fiscal question, the water supply, the sanitary question and the numerous questions which must arise in such an important community as this. Altogether, we may take it that Mr. Hewett is well qualified for a seat at the Legislative Council, and should prove an acquisition in the deliberations of that body.

THE RULE OF THE ROAD.

CONSTABLE CAUTIONED.

27th inst.

Before the Hon. Captain Barnes-Lawrence, R. N., Marine Magistrate, an inquiry was held at the Harbour Master's office this morning into the circumstances connected with the charge of failing to observe the "rule of the road" in Victoria Harbour, preferred by William Robert Sutton, P. C. 101, against the master of the steam launch *Wing Fok*, Leung Man On, master, on the 25th inst.

Constable Sutton stated that, on the 25th inst., at about 7.45 p.m., he was coming down the central fairway from west to east in No. 4, Police pinnace. He observed the *Wing Fok* crossing from Yaumati to Hongkong, on his port bow. He blew a short blast on his whistle, but did not alter his course. The *Wing Fok* blew two blasts and went to port, and crossed the pinnace's bows, necessitating the latter's stopping, and going astern in order to avoid a collision. She crossed the pinnace's bows about ten yards distant.

Leung Man On, master of the *Wing Fok*, said there was a steamer on his starboard bow which prevented him from seeing the police boat, and there was also a sampan on his port bow. When about 100 yards from the steamer he blew a long blast on his whistle to warn any launches that might be on the other side of her. On observing the police launch he was unable to turn to starboard on account of the steamer being there on his starboard. He heard the police boat blow one short blast on his whistle, and he then turned his boat to port.

By the Harbour Master, Constable Sutton, recalled and re-examined, said he understood that one short blast on the whistle signifies his going to starboard. He did not go to starboard on this occasion as he intended merely denote his presence to the *Wing Fok*. He was well clear of the steamer before he saw the *Wing Fok* for the first time. The launch had her lights displayed at the time. When he first observed the *Wing Fok* he saw all three of her lights, but when next he saw her the green light only was to be seen. Had she obeyed the rule of the road there would have been ample room for the *Wing Fok* to have turned to starboard.

Leung Man On, recalled, stated that he heard the short blast and took it to mean that the police boat was going straight on. The meaning of one short blast on the whistle is to go straight ahead. He passed the anchored steamer's bows by some ten yards and then was so near the police launch that there was not time to go astern.

The position of the steamer and of the launches was explained by models.

In giving his finding, His Worship said: Leung Man On was in error inasmuch as that in the first instance he shaved the steamer at anchor too close, and then, on observing the police pinnace, crossed her bows instead of giving way to her. He also does not understand the proper use of the blasts on the whistle. His certificate is suspended for two weeks, and a new examination is to be held before it is returned to him.

Police Constable Robert Sutton is cautioned not to make use of blasts on the whistle having no legal significance.

THE N. C. D. News says:—The earthquake in Formosa on Saturday was more serious than that of the 17th ult., but the damage done is smaller, as the shocks centred in the hilly districts and most of the houses that could be destroyed had been destroyed previously.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

[Official.]

SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE.

WORST FEARS CONFIRMED.

ENTIRE CITY MUST GO.

To the courtesy of Mr. W. F. Gracey, Acting U.S. Consul-General in this city, we are indebted for the following telegram:—

"To-day's despatches from the neighbourhood of San Francisco set (2) confirm worst fears of yesterday, excepting loss of life, which the chief of police states will not exceed three hundred.

"Since midnight fires have started afresh and are burning fiercely.

"It is believed that the entire city must go, residential as well as business section.

"(Signed) Bacon,
"Assistant Secretary of State."

VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN JAPAN.

BAYONNAISE ISLAND ACTIVE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 21st April, 10.25 a.m.

Smoke is rising from the volcanoes in Bayonnaise Island, in Japan, to the height of 1,000 feet.

A most serious situation exists.

NOTED EDITOR DEAD.

MR. ROBERT LITTLE SUCCEUMBS TO TYPHOID FEVER.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 21st April, 10.25 a.m.

Mr. Robert Little, editor of the North China Daily News, died last night from typhoid fever.

[We are indebted to the Editor of *Who's Who in the Far East* for the following biographical notes relating to the late Mr. Little, which have been kindly placed at our disposal:—Little, Robert William (Shanghai), B.A. (Oxon); J. I. Journalist; b. at London Aug. 2, 1839; res. at Shanghai, 1860. Educ. St. Paul's Sch., London, and Oriel, Giff. Oxon.; entered as student at Lincoln's Inn, London, and read for the bar; came to China in 1861 and engaged in mercantile pursuits; joined the North China Daily News in 1866 and succeeded the late Mr. J. W. Maclellan as editor; was chairman of Municipal Council, Shanghai, in 1879, 1880 and 1881; chairman of Shanghai branch of China Association in 1905. *Club: The New University* (London), Shanghai, etc.—Ed., H. K. T.]

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

SERIOUS OUTBREAK IN SINGAPORE.

EXTRA SANITARY PRECAUTIONS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Singapore, 21st April, 9.50 a.m.

A serious outbreak of cholera has occurred here.

"There have been 44 cases up to the present time this month.

"The wells are being closed and extra sanitary officials engaged.

SINGAPORE MERCHANTS' FAILURE.

BOAT QUAY FIRM INSOLVENT.

In reference to our special wire from Singapore of yesterday's date, a well-known local firm of commission agents, having connection with the Southern colony, kindly advise us that they have received information from Singapore that a prominent Chinese firm, with headquarters at Boat Quay, Singapore, has failed. Most of the principal European firms are involved, the largest being sufferers to the extent of \$28,000.

[The names of both the Chinese and the European firms are mentioned in the private notices. For obvious reasons, we deem it inadvisable to publish them at the present stage.—Ed., H. K. T.]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

SIR ERNEST SATOW'S SUCCESSFUL NEGOTIATIONS.

CONCESSIONAIRES TO BUILD THE LINE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 23rd April, 10.30 a.m.

The negotiations conducted by Sir Ernest Satow, on behalf of the British Government, with the Waiwupu, on the subject of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, have arrived at a conclusion.

As a result thereof, the Foreign Office at Peking has telegraphed to

H.E. Viceroy Shum, of Canton, that the construction of the Kowloon-Canton Railway must be left to the Anglo-Chinese concessionaires.

ANGLO-TIBETAN TREATY.

PROVISIONS OF THE COMPACT.

CHINA PAYS TIS. 2,400,000 INDEMNITY.

GREAT BRITAIN SECURES PREFERENTIAL RIGHTS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 24th April, 11.20 a.m.

The Anglo-Tibetan Treaty, which has been concluded between Great Britain and China, recognises Tibet as a Protectorate of the latter country.

Great Britain undertakes not to interfere in the internal affairs of the Protectorate provided other Powers do likewise.

China engages—

(1) to throw open the markets of her Protectorate to the Indian trade;

(2) to erect telegraphs within the territory;

(3) to pay an indemnity of Tis. 2,400,000 in compensation for the expeditionary mission undertaken by Great Britain; and

(4) to grant to the British Government preferential rights in respect of railway and mining enterprises.

THE HUNGHUTZES IN MANCHURIA.

A CHINESE GOVERNMENT DILEMMA.

BATTLE IMPENDING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 24th April, 11.20 a.m.

A rising of the Hunghutes has taken place in Manchuria.

The Redboards came into conflict with the Government troops, whom they defeated, near Mukden.

China is mobilising her foreign-drilled troops with a view of suppressing the rebels.

A battle is impending.

S. S. "LOKSANG" STRANDED.

CREW SAFE.

PROBABLE TOTAL WRECK.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 25th April, 11.45 a.m.

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. *Loksang*, on a voyage from Shanghai (which she left on the 18th inst.) to Chefoo and Newchwang, went aground off Peterman's Point in a fog on Sunday last, the 21st inst.

The crew are safe.

The steamer is reported badly damaged and making water in the engine-room and forehold.

It is probable that the *Loksang* will become a total wreck.

[On receipt of the foregoing a representative of the *Telegraph* called at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., general managers of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., for corroboration of the news of the s.s. *Loksang's* stranding. He was kindly furnished with the following additional facts relating to the disaster by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.:—

The s.s. *Loksang* went badly aground on North Point, about fifty miles west of Newchwang, on the eastern side of the Gulf of Liaoning, and may become a total wreck. The same Company's s.s. *Foo Shing* has been sent from Chefoo to her assistance and further news as to any possibility of saving her is now awaited.

The *Loksang* is a vessel of 1,559 tons, and was built in 1891 by the London and Glasgow Shipbuilding Company for the Indo-China S. N. Co., and had been running on the coast of China since then.—Ed., H. K. T.]

CHINA ALARMED.

FEARS RUSSIAN AGGRESSION.

ARMY RESOURCES BEING CONSIDERED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 26th April, 11 a.m.

The authorities at Peking are becoming alarmed at the aggressive attitude which is being adopted by Russia in Manchurian affairs.

The Empress Dowager has sent for Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai to give a statement as to the condition of the Chinese troops.

The Government is considering the entire question of the preparedness of the Imperial forces to withstand a foreign enemy.

HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL VACANCY.

MR. E. A. HEWETT NOMINATED.

26th inst.

A special general meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held this afternoon, at 4 p.m., in the Old Chamber Room, City Hall. The object of the meeting was to nominate a member of the Chamber to take the place in the Legislative Council of the Hon. Mr. Robert Shewan, who has resigned.

The only candidate whose name had been lodged with the secretary in accordance with the rules was Mr. Eubert Anger Hewett, superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. of Messrs. Gibbs, Livingstone & Co., while Mr. D. R. Law, of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, was the second.

Mr. E. A. Hewett, as chairman of the Chamber of Commerce presided, and among those present were H. M. Tebb, A. V. Apear, H. M. S. Nemeze, R. Hishaw, D. R. Law, W. D. Graham, F. J. V. Jorge, A. Shelton-Hooper, A. G. Wood, J. R. M. Smith, G. H. Medhurst, S. H. Michael, Wm. Danby, E. S. Kadoorie, H. Sator, F. F. Hough, A. S. Maitre, H. E. Tomkins, G. G. Moxon, J. Owen Hughes, L. F.egel, D. D. Seller, J. Rumjahn, D. M. Nisiss, O. Ellis and J. J. Leira.

The secretary read the notice calling the meeting, and the chairman read the notice from the Government stating that owing to the resignation of Mr. Shewan it devolved upon the Chamber to elect a successor.

Mr. A. G. Wood proposed the election of Mr. Hewett remarking that the candidate was well-known to them all and needed no recommendation.

Mr. Law seconded.

The chairman thanked his proposer and seconder and put the motion to the meeting. It was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hewett returned thanks, and said he would do his duty in the future as he had done in the past.

The chairman then referred to the terrible disaster that had overtaken San Francisco, and in view of the close connection of Hongkong with San Francisco the Committee had thought it right to send the following telegram to the Governor of California on the 23rd inst.:—

"The Chamber of Commerce desires to tender to the city of San Francisco and neighbourhood its heartiest sympathy in the calamity that has befallen them."

The business being concluded, the meeting adjourned.

AN ATLAS.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY'S PUBLICATION.

26th inst.

America is the land for excellence which knows the value of keeping great undertakings in the public eye. The railway lines, for instance, are perpetually issuing souvenirs and reminders of the beauty of the country which they traverse. Nothing is neglected to attract travellers, and the arguments are so cogently put that the reader feels morally bound to accept them and has a speaking idea that he is somehow or another defrauding a company if he fails to take advantage of all the assistance of those who cannot make up their minds to travel is an immense Atlas of the Western, North-Western and Middle Western districts of the United States and with maps of the whole world included. It is primarily intended to show the country through which three great lines travel—the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Great Northern railway; and the Northern Pacific railway. Each of the Western States has a page or more devoted to itself and the smallest hamlets are shown on the maps, which are drawn on a large scale. The following maps of the different States there are photographs illustrating the life of the district, with copious notes on manufactures, population, railways, and other information which may prove of interest to the settler, the traveller or even the writer. All the Western States are what may be termed "written up" in a lively, interesting fashion, and the mind almost reels at the mass of statistics presented in the Atlas. Photographs of Hongkong appear in the publication. Of course, as in most American schemes of this character, the Atlas is not up to date, but it is a pleasure to open it. A similar Atlas from a bookseller's shop would frighten a mint of money out of the buyer's pockets, but the American companies quite realise that if a thing is worth doing it is worth doing well. We are indebted to the local agents of the Great Northern Railway Company for a copy of the Atlas, which will prove a valuable acquisition to our reference department.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

CHINESE WOMAN IN THE HARBOR.

26th inst.

At about four o'clock this morning a Chinese woman, about thirty years of age, was seen to be making for the ferry, Conn. Light Road West, as if in a hurry to overtake some business. On going on the ferry she walked to the side, and jumped into the sea. A sampanman heard the noise from his boat, and looking out saw the woman struggling in the water. He immediately went to her assistance, and dragged her aboard his boat. The woman was handed over to Inspector Collett in a semi-exhausted condition, but none the worse for her dip. At the Station she was in a hysterical condition, yelling the while, and no information could be gathered from her. She was removed to the hospital, as it is feared her mind is unbalanced.

HONGKONG GAMBLERS.

THIRTY-NINE MEN CONVICTED.

26th inst.

Simultaneously, three gambling raffles were made last evening, two in the Central District, and one at Wanchai, and the police were not lacking in their arrests. Under the guidance of Sergeant Lee, sixteen men were arrested from No. 22, Tai Wo Street, Wanchai. Sergeant Morrison secured thirteen men from a house at No. 13, Lower Lascar Road, and Sergeant Sullivan, added ten more to the number, whom he captured at No. 46, Square Street. The gamblers were all placed before Mr. F. A. Hazledorn, at the Magistrate's, this morning, on the usual charges, the leaders with keeping common gaming house, and the others with gambling. In Sergeant Lee's case, the first two men were fined \$30 each and the others \$1 apiece. The leader in Sergeant Morrison's case had to pay \$75 and the others \$3 each, while those of Sergeant Sullivan had to pay \$50 and \$3 each respectively.

It is stated that the Board of Commerce has recommended Cheong Yen-mao to be appointed Associate Director of Chinese railways.

UNDESIRABLE MENDICANTS.

STRAITS LEGISLATION.

We have received from the Colonial Secretary the following copy of a letter received from the Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements. The Act referred to therein will appear in the next issue of the *Government Gazette*:—

Colonial Secretary's Office, Singapore, 26th April, 1906.

Sir,—I am directed by the Officer Administering the Government, Straits Settlements, to forward herewith, for your information, copies of an Act to prevent the landing and leaving of decrepit beggars at the ports of this Colony as recently amended.

1. The Act, it will be seen, imposes on the master or consignee of any vessel bringing such persons to the Colony the liability of either re-conveying them to their port of embarkation or paying to the Colony for their maintenance and removal, and if a tender is made liable to a fine in the event of their being landed without the leave of the Chief Police Officer.

2. Masters and owners of vessels conveying passengers to the Colony should therefore take precautions against accepting as passengers any persons not natives of the Colony or Federated Malay States who may reasonably be suspected of belonging to any of the classes of persons described in Section 1 of the Act, for whose landing in this Colony the consent of the Government has not previously been obtained.

I am to request that you will be good enough to cause the provisions of this Act to be known as widely as possible.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) E. L. BROCKMAN,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
Straits Settlements.

The Honourable
The Colonial Secretary,
Hongkong.

FORTUNE-TELLER AND FIREMAN.

VICIOUS RESULTS OF A SEANCE.

26th inst.

One of the strangest stories that have been heard in a long time was told at the Police Court this morning. On the 6th instant, a Chinaman, who was formerly a fireman on one of the coasting steamers, went to a fortune-teller at Yau-ma-tei to have his fortune told. Since he gave up sea life his financial position has not been what it ought to be, so he gave the fortune-teller to understand that he wanted to know everything—mostly of the future.

The fortune-teller gave him a jar containing some bamboo sticks, and the fireman picked out a stick. Looking grave, the fortune-teller, after informing him of his own misadventures that were to pass, remarked: "You have not very long to live. You will die at the age of thirty-nine." This settled the fireman. He wanted to hear no more and returned home in a great ill-pressed condition. As the hours went past, the fireman, remembering that, according to the fortune-teller he had only five more years to live—he being 34 years old at the time—got more excited, and on the 8th instant, he could stand the suspense no longer. Saying to his wife that if he had to die in five years' time, he had better die now, and what was more he would prove to the fortune-teller that he was a liar, he entered his cubicle, while his better half, paying no heed to his tale, went out. The fireman, when he knew the way was clear, made preparations to enter the next world. He obtained his razor, and cut his throat twice, cutting a deep and nasty gash—about 5½ inches long. His wife had just returned at the time and seeing her husband lying on the floor in a pool of blood, informed the Yau-ma-tei Police Station. Sergeant Appleton went to the house (No. 129, Reclamation Street) and had the fireman unconscious transported to the hospital. After an adjournment in the hospital for eighteen days, the fireman was brought round, and was discharged this morning as "cured." He was placed before Mr. F. A. Hazledorn on a charge of attempted suicide. He could scarcely deny the charge, seeing the highly inflamed cut on his neck, but said he did not know what he was doing.

His Wife (to his wife)—Have you any friends?—Yes. Well, can't you get some of them to give your husband some work?—I think I can.

After the fireman had promised the Court that he would not attempt suicide again, the Magistrate discharged him with a caution.

EARTHQUAKES IN FORMOSA.

CONTINUED SHOCKS.

The following is taken from the *Japan Chronicle*, of 18th inst.:—On Saturday morning further destructive earthquakes were experienced at three and eight o'clock in Formosa. The centre of the disturbance was in the vicinity of Tenshiko, in Ensuiko district. A very strong shock was also experienced in Taipei, Taiwan, Taichow, and Koshon, and the people, greatly alarmed, fled on their feet. However, no damage to property in Kagi 20 persons were injured, and there was some loss of life, details of which are not yet known. Almost all the Government offices, which escaped destruction in the previous calamity, have now been destroyed. Landslides took place on the hillsides in Kagi and Ensuiko, and in some places telegraphic communication is broken.

The city of Kagi has been almost entirely destroyed, not a house remaining intact. The district under the direct jurisdiction of Kagi Prefecture, 7 persons were killed, 35 injured, and over 2,000 houses damaged. In Kaitaiho 400 houses were destroyed wholly or partially. On Saturday night over 2,000 homeless people in the city were provided with temporary shelter, over ten koku of boiled rice being provided for them.

According to investigations made up to midnight of Saturday, the damage in the Ensuiko Prefecture consisted of three persons killed and fifteen injured, 658 houses totally and 377 partially destroyed, in Tenshiko district, where the shock was most destructive, 13 persons were killed or injured; 553 houses totally and 349 partially destroyed. The small list of casualties at this latest disaster is accounted for by the fact that the people were to some extent on their guard.

It is stated that the last earthquake was actually of a more destructive nature than the previous one, but the loss of life and damage to property are both lighter owing to the fact that all the weaker houses have been already thrown down, and to the centre of the shock being in the hilly country, where the population is less than in the towns.

The Kagi quarters, of Colonel Ito, Aide-de-camp to the Emperor—who is now in Formosa by his Majesty's command to report upon the destruction caused by the shock last month—were also destroyed. Happily the officer had left there a few days previously for the south. Slight shocks of earthquake were felt during the whole day on Sunday.

THE NEWSPAPER IN COURT AGAIN.

26th inst.

In Appellate Jurisdiction this morning before the Full Bench consisting of their Honours Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice, and Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, the appeal was heard in the case of Tam Man Sam v. Tam Yau, and another case brought for breach of contract, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Davis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the appellants, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. C. V. Stevenson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the respondents.

Hon. Mr. Pollock said this matter came before the Court before and an order was made in November, 1905, for the document of agreement in the special case of the deposit of the deposit money was stated. This agreement was then read and referred to the agreement for the sale of the Chinese newspaper *Sai Kai Kung Yik Po*, the contract for which sale was alleged to have been broken as the purchase money was not paid within the specified time, and the deposit money was held to be forfeited. The purchase money was to be \$9,770, that being the highest tender received, and \$500 was paid as deposit. The appellants offered the quarter purchase money on condition that he was given immediately the possession of the paper, with the right to print and publish the paper from that date, but as the money was not paid on that day possession was not given, the condition being unacceptable.

Ten days before the purchase money ought to have been paid a tender was made of the whole of the balance of the purchase money, after giving credit for the \$500 deposited, in accordance with the demand of the respondents' solicitors. Hon. Mr. Pollock admitted that the money was offered with a condition attached to it which the appellants had no right to make. The respondents admit the tender.

Hon. Mr. Pollock: Would not that in effect be the same as if no tender had been made?

Hon. Mr. Pollock: Not quite that, my Lords, because it tended to show that the appellants had no intention of repudiating the contract. He was ready to take the business over, and went with money in hand and asked for it, but was refused the immediate delivery he asked for.

Hon. Mr. Pollock: The Puisne Judge, held in the lower Court, that the appellants were "premature" in wanting to take over the business and enjoy the profits ten days before he was entitled to it. Hon. Mr. Pollock submitted that the only right for forfeiture of deposit money would be his repudiation of the contract, but there was no repudiation here in the conduct of the appellants. The due date for completion of the contract was the 14th June, 1905, and the agreement stipulated that if the matter was not so completed in due time it must surely refer to the date on which the balance was to be paid, and that was the 14th June. Under these conditions it could not be contended that the appellants wished to repudiate the contract, but it certainly could be contended that he was only too eager to pay the money and complete the contract.

Mr. Pollock then quoted several authorities on the question of the right of forfeiture of money paid as part purchase money for purchase of any goods or property, and said that they showed that the vendor had no right to retain the deposit money as tendered when repudiation of the contract or failure to complete it on the part of the appellants. As to the authorities showing the essence of the contract all the authorities showed that unless a repudiation or wilful neglect to complete a contract, not necessarily on the date specified for such completion, but within a reasonable time thereafter there was no breach. Therefore the forfeiture here was illegal and he submitted that no such forfeiture should have been made. It was not the appellants who repudiated the contract, but the respondents who did so. In fact he submitted that the respondents had acted in a most arbitrary manner. Because the tender of the part-purchase money was coupled with a condition the purchaser had no right to make, did not give the vendors the right to say the matter was closed and they would keep the deposit money. They must discuss the matter and give the purchaser some sort of notice that unless certain things are rectified the contract will be held to have been broken by the purchaser. The purchaser was given no such notice, and the matter was arbitrarily closed. He therefore submitted that a vendor had no right to put an end to the contract for sale because the purchaser in tendering some of the purchase money made a condition which he was not entitled to make, and therefore the appellants were entitled to recover his deposit money and damages.

Mr. Slade, referring to the argument of Hon. Mr. Pollock, said that his whole contention there was that time was not of the essence of the contract. The Sales of Property Act refers to goods and not business. The contract for the sale of this business was not a contract for the sale of chattels personal, but for the sale of the whole business as a going concern, and such a business could not be called "goods." And so he would submit that this Ordinance did not apply.

Hon. Mr. Pollock: But in the business of a newspaper there must be a printing press, and the press requires type—are they not goods?

Mr. Slade said they were all part of the business as a going concern. If a person bought the printing-press and set it up in another place and used it, that would not be purchasing the business, as he would not get the name.

If a contract is repudiated by any person as to a contract, however willing he may be to carry out the rest, he repudiates the whole contract. If time is not of the essence of the contract it is immaterial whether the matter is completed on a specified day. But if it is of the essence of the contract then the contract is broken if the matter is still uncompleted on such specified date. If a man tenders money with illegal conditions attached he breaks the contract just as much as if he had not paid or had not tendered the purchase money at all on the due date. It is a repudiation and he submitted that in this case the purchasers had repudiated the contract, and quoted a series of authorities on the point, and submitted that time was of the essence of the contract. In this matter the contract was for the purchaser to take over the business and profit and loss account thereof. A term of the contract was that before 3 p.m. on the 2nd June the money was to be paid, and the purchaser was to pay the money and take the business and assume all the liabilities of the company and acquire a right to all the book debts of the same. In this business there were debts on both sides.

The Chief Justice: The terms are very difficult to understand. If the payment of the first instalment entitles him to a right to the whole profit and loss of the business, irrespective of the payment of the balance, then surely the whole thing is meaningless.

Mr. Slade submitted that it was by no means meaningless. The vendors were anxious to get in much money as possible to enable them to pay off as many of the debts as possible, and the payment of the fourth part

of the purchase money would give them no title absolutely to the business—it would not give them the right to work the business, and to take the profits; the vendors would still retain the right to control until completion of the payment of the purchase money.

Continuing his argument, Mr. Slade said his learned friend had said that the appellants had offered on the 14th June to complete the contract. He had done nothing of the sort.

Mr. Pollock: But the letter from his solicitors on that day stated that he was prepared to pay the amount and take over the business, with the profit and loss.

Mr. Slade said: But there was no offer to take it over from the back ten days, and the vendors had had serious expenses to meet in those ten days which should have come under the taking over of it, profits and loss, from the 14th June. What the appellants wanted was to have full possession of the business and to run it immediately upon payment of the \$5,000, and because he could not get full possession then he neglected to pay the next instalment, and so broke the contract, and therefore the vendors were entitled to take in forfeiture the deposit money.

Mr. Pollock then took up the argument criticising the authorities quoted by Mr. Slade and said that those cases did not apply in the present case, for the reason that the respondents had, at a private meeting, decided to close the matter. If the appellants had not been ready to pay down the money on the specified date then the cases would apply; but he was ready, and therefore he was entitled to claim specific performance of the contract, or receive back his deposit money.

After hearing a translation of the contract read by the Court interpreter, the Court received judgment.

THE CHINESE COMMISSIONERS.

TRIBUTE TO THE "DAKOTA."

26th inst.

We have received copies of letters from the Imperial Chinese Commissioners expressing their satisfaction at the treatment received on board the steamer *Dakota*. Both letters are signed by all the Commissioners, Prince Tsai Tseh, Shang, Chih-heng and Li Sheng-to. The first is addressed to the Great Northern Steamship Company, at Seattle, and reads as follows: "Gentlemen.—The members of His Imperial Chinese Majesty's Special Commission recently arrived in your city from Yokohama, having travelled from the last named point on your commodious steamship *Dakota*, take pleasure in testifying that the steamer *Dakota* is the best appointed with largest, most comfortable and best equipped cabins we have ever encountered; that the table and service are superb and that our party have been treated from the beginning to the end with the greatest courtesy and consideration, and we cheerfully recommend your line to travellers between the Orient and the United States or vice versa. We understand that the ship because of its equipment and its length is unusual in its size and comfortable, and we certainly found it so throughout this voyage. To further

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
SERVICE.

SUN-NING RAILWAY.

Peking, 20th April.

**TERRIBLE STEAMER
DISASTER.**

TOTAL LOSS OF LIFE UNKNOWN.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Singapore, 28th April,
11.10 a.m.

The *Bentony* sank shortly after the collision, with the result that the crew and passengers were precipitated into the water.

Seventy-one of the crew and passengers on the *Bentong* were picked up by the rescuers.

Several of those rescued were in a state of extreme exhaustion, and many suffered from injuries sustained in the collision.

The loss of life is not yet definitely known.

[The steamship *Rentong* was a vessel of 448 tons, belonging to the Straits Steamship Company of Singapore. She was built by the Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., Ltd. for the present owners in 1903 and engaged by the same firm. The *Rentong* was engaged in the trade between the ports of the Malay Peninsula and Singapore. Presumably, the larger proportion of the passengers on board were Chinese employed in the tin mines. The *Haversham Grange* is a large vessel with a gross tonnage of 7,757. She was built in England in 1898, and according to the latest edition of Lloyd's Register, belongs to the Empire Transport Company. She is registered at Greenock.—Ed., H.K.T.]

The sanitary conditions prevailing in Hongkong and Singapore are a perpetual source of concern to those who have to spend their lives in these Colonies. Singapore has lately been alarmed at the terribly high rate of mortality per mille and has gone to some trouble to find out the cause. Experts are to be secured to examine into the sanitary conditions and to frame suggestions for keeping a check on the spread of disease. The mortality rate in Hongkong is but half that of Singapore, but of course these figures are not absolutely reliable; for the Chinese in Hongkong, when they feel that dissolution is at hand, make every effort to get out of their own country before the end, thereby swelling the death-rate of Canton and neighbouring treaty ports to the advantage of this Colony. A writer in a Singapore contemporary, the *Free Press*, has discovered one of the causes which make for disease in the herding together of coolies in the ill-ventilated and badly constructed houses of Chinese design. He remarks that although there are natural climatic differences between Hongkong and Singapore owing to differences of latitude, the former having a much wider range of temperature than the latter, there is a great common sanitary disability from which

The first of these consists in all the evil conditions that are connoted in the expressive phrase "back to back building," including permanent exclusion of light and air, and permanent retention of a stagnant and foul atmosphere, and its saturation with noxious organic emanations and products that must practically decompose *in situ*. Apothecaries of these consists in the overcrowding that with such a race as the lowest class of Chinese is the inevitable concomitant of the structural evils alluded to. These two causes aggravate each other by an eternal evil action and interaction, with the result that, even in spite of the notorious Chinese constitutional tolerance of conditions destructive to health and life, death-rate of Singapore chiefly rests amongst men of an age that is best able to resist causes producing mortality, runs up to a figure that is, comparatively, abnormally high. And it is only that Chinese imperviousness to insanitary influences that helps to keep down the death-rate to even this high figure. It is admitted that the Government of former days who sanctioned the fatal pattern of land sale allotments—scant frontage, inordinate male depth, side by side and back to back, were not aware that they were designing corpse factories. But they were, and short of inoculating the population with disease virus, they really could

not have done more to secure that result. That is the result with which, when Singapore has done playing with moles and reclamations, the Municipal Engineers and Health Officer of that colony will have to devote all their professional ability and technical skill. The undoing of the work of ignorance and folly is ever an expensive operation, and the Singapore Municipality of to-day, or to-morrow, is to undertake to grapple with the lamentable effects of the unconscious stupidities of dead and gone generations of Land Officers. These sensible remarks will be supported by all who have given the matter of sanitation any consideration. Whether in years to come, the present-day scholars will show their appreciation of their education in hygiene by preserving sanitary principles in their abodes, remains to be seen. But the Sanitary Board can never afford to halt for a moment in their work of reform. It is a great duty which has been undertaken by the members of the Board; involving the health and lives of all in the Colony. Singapore has wakened up, and for that Hongkong may be glad, for disease in the southern Colony can readily be transmitted to the port and all the watchfulness of the Sanitary officials may fail to prevent the invasion of imported disease.

(27th April:)

A wave of indignation appears to be passing over the Far East at the extortionate prices which are charged for household necessities, which, together with the increased rentals charged by landlords, and the comparative inadequacy of the present-day salaries to meet ordinary everyday requirements, are making life a burden and a perpetual fight to keep the wolf from the door. People are compelled to struggle and contrive so that both ends may meet; the heads of families have their minds racked with schemes to eke out a scanty purse and satisfy hungry stomachs; and even when they have pinched and skimmed themselves to provide for the household necessities, to pay school fees, keep their sons decently shod and their daughters in ribbons, they find it difficult to balance accounts. The landlord, who continues to increase his rents, and takes very good care that the tenant pays the rates, has his haul; the market-sellers have another; and the only one who labours and gets nothing is the working individual, the creature of the community. Yesterday we published an extract from an editorial on this very subject which appeared in the *Kobe Herald*. Our contemporary remarked that nothing struck the resident on returning from a sojourn abroad more than the alteration in the cost of living in Japan. But in Hongkong people have watched with ever-growing amazement this process of increasing the prices all round, and their very helplessness has rendered them more than ever indignant. The dollar went down—up went the prices; the dollar went up—the prices are still going up. There is no correlation between the use of the dollar and the price of commodities, particularly of food stuffs. But there is an intimate relation between the fall of the dollar and the rise in the cost of household necessities. It is true that a price list is periodically published purporting to give the cost of goods exposed for sale in the Central Market. Whether it is that the dealers' or stallholders wish to stand well with the Inspector and quote low prices, or that the customer arrives too late in the day, or that the market varies from minute to minute, the fact that the quotations are

While everybody will admit that the duties of the Magistracy are arduous and, to a great extent, thankless, it will also be recognised that there is frequently, such an attitude on the part of the Bench "to make the punishment fit the crime" that it amounts almost to a temporary obscuring of judgment. A few days ago, such a case was reported in our columns, the judgment being so inadequate and exhibiting such a lack of fitness that we concluded it might be left without comment on our part, the fatuity of the whole thing being apparent to the meanest intelligence. Moreover, it is not our purpose or desire to harass the Magistracy or to belittle the importance of the office. It is wholly alien to our policy to minimise the capacity of the Bench in the view of those who might be tempted to throw dust in the eyes of the Magistrates. But there are occasions when the Magistrates should learn the opinion of the general community on their decisions, so that should similar cases occur in future they may have the benefit of lay reflection to guide them in the matter. Regarding the case to which we have made reference, a correspondent

Now and again an echo of the misery which is entailed on the native workman who, through misfortune or hard luck, is compelled to have resort to the moneylenders. Most of these moneylenders are sharks, for whom no sympathy ought to be shown; but, unfortunately, they have the law on their side and can afford to be merciless. The workman, on the other hand, earping but a meagre wage, and trying to keep his head above water, is helpless once in their toils, and it is difficult to say what one will not do when all hope is gone and the cordon of debt is drawn still closer around the unhappy man. In the case which has been brought to our notice, a Chinese workman—one who would be termed a skilled workman in the United Kingdom—was the victim of a foolish transaction with an Indian moneylender. Most of these Indians have a *penchant* for the business of usury, as a good many Chinese know to their cost. In this instance, the Chinaman borrowed a paltry \$20 and signed an I.O.U. for \$30. A man who is hard up will do practically anything to tide over his troubles, but the Indian certainly drove a hard bargain with his client. The debt was to be paid off at the

of \$4.50 a month—the whole transaction seems to have been a wonderfully complicated affair, but that appears to have been the arrangement. Well, the Chinaman doubtless believed that out of the \$20 or \$25 which he earns every month he could afford, \$1.50. But his neck was in the noose now. He paid up, honestly, like a man, for two or three months—to be precise, he paid \$9, or \$1 less than the amount he had borrowed. Then trouble befell him for his wife died, and the funeral expenses, and the general and varied sums which have to be disbursed on such an occasion, swallowed up every farthing in his possession, and it is possible that he had to mortgage part of his next month's wages to meet immediate requirements. He was left with two children, and, no doubt, had to engage help to look after them while he was at work. It all meant money: of course, and while the funeral arrangements were in progress he was necessarily absent from his occupation and therefore lost his earnings during the mourning period. When the month was up, the Indian moneylender wanted his instalment or interest, or whatever he called it, of \$1.50. The borrower was unable to pay. Next month the debtor was still up to the ears in difficulties, and the Indian began with his threats of a summons to Court. Probably the Chinaman temporised, but it was useless; Shylock could not stand out of his savings any longer.

One of the bulwarks of this great and glorious Empire is that famous institution known officially as the Hongkong Civil Service. The privilege of being attached to that Service is so highly appreciated by the heads of Departments that they never cease singing the Jubilate Deo, unless they join in lusty chorus in one grand Te Deum. The minor branches of this wonderful Service is manned by a hardworking staff which seeks

to ek out its livelihood, stand in its pristine youth, by contemplating from afar the radiant brilliancy of the stars in the firmament of the blest. They may even indulge in visions, for which no charge will be made, the superiors on high being very far removed from those wily inkeepers of the 'west who charge for the view of the scenery as well as for hopes never realised. But these 'same' members of the Junior Service, so to speak, must not attempt to get beyond 'the regulations of the Service by advancing some marvellous excuse that they cannot live on the extravagant salaries they receive, or suggest that they desire a rise in salary—and, remember, they get salaries, not wages like the common ruck. No wonder then that there are people who are not casuists but placed in profound faith in the Hongkong Civil Service; they will argue that it gives the civil servant a status in life; they may boast of what they will be when entitled to sit at a desk stamped with the hallmark of Government superiority; they may do anything, in fact, so long as they join in the paeon of praise and if they do that and behave properly the Government will smile upon them and bid them be good, promising always that out of their \$20 or even \$40 a month they shall contribute towards a Superannuation Fund, which is also a mystery, and ask no questions. From the current number of the *Government Gazette*, we learn that there is to be an entrance examination for clerkships in the Hongkong Civil Service in June. Now, perhaps they would like to learn the conditions under which they will gain admittance to this Service of all the talents. In the first place they must be between 16 and 24

years of age—which is a definite and precise statement to be understood of all. Next, they must do a variety of things, and submit such proofs as might well bewilder anybody but a horse marine. They must in the words of the section—and let us be exact above all the things—present:—"A certificate of age, when the applicant was born in the Colony, or satisfactory proof of age when the applicant was not born in the Colony." Prodigious! as the Dominie might well say. A proof of age when the applicant was not born in the Colony? Not born in the Colony either! The mischievous individual who can prove when he was not born in the Colony "should be handed over to Barnum and Bailey's show for exhibition. Supposing a candidate never had been born at all would he be a fit and proper person to become a candidate? Of course, the draughtsman of the sub-sections in the conditions evidently had in his mind the case of such applicant as might have been born out of the Colony. Then he must produce a certificate from a school-master or employer covering a period of three years before his application. Of course if a candidate went to school at two years and left at five he might manage to obtain a certificate by hook or by crook; but if he waited till he was 23 years of age and left school at 17 and forgot to be employed because his rich father had not died penniless in the meantime, he would certainly be ineligible. He could call himself a money-lender, however, and present himself with a certificate from himself. Then he must pay up an examination fee of \$70. Whether he ever saw that fee again would greatly depend upon circumstances—he might if he were sharp, but then he wouldn't be a candidate if he were so sharp as all that, and again, he might. We will pass over the vulgar question of the subjects to be set for examination, well knowing that our candidate if he had passed these preliminary tests could by no manner of means fail at vulgar fractions or a simple affair like geography. Then he would become that extraordinary and hemaphrodite-like creature, a Probationer Clerk, all in Capital Letters, and would receive—what do you think?—the amazing sum of \$20 a month! No wonder there are so many spendthrifts, profligates, rakes, and bloods in Hongkong. It makes the mouth water to hear it—\$20 a month. One pictures what he could do with all that mint of money... Buy up the Docks, or negotiate with Butterfield & Swire for the purchase of their business, or, better still, acquire the Peak, and still have a lot of money over. Reckless blades these Probationer Clerks on \$20 a month must be

with their meat teas every day and fancy dress balls every evening. No wonder, the ladies of Hongkong will have nothing to do with us, poor plain outcasts! Now we know the reason, so let us groan! What must be to be in the Civil Service! But let us rejoice; it is not all milk and honey for Probationer Clerks with their \$20 a month. If they do not accept nominations to a post worth \$40 a month their services will be dispensed with. In other words, if they resign they will get the sack. Moreover, if they do not take up their positions they won't get a month's pay. A far-sighted Government this in Hongkong. Throw them out if they don't come in, and let them forfeit a month's pay if they refuse to accept it. In fact, the Government really does not want him, for if he happens by some miraculous chance to refuse the job, the Government will stick to his \$10 which he deposited. Shrewdness could hardly go further. Thus a scheme of salaries has been framed for the guidance of the candidates, but hear the sylph-like thunder of the official notice: these salaries are "liable to modification from time to time." They will not be liable to increase from time to time—that would be too much to expect—but they certainly will be "liable to modification." So that a man of 27, say, who started at \$20, might find that by the time he was 40 his salary had been "modified" to 20 cents per month. A most paternal idea founded on the principle, "Blessed is he that doth not expect much, for he shall not be deceived." Probably, by the phrase "liable to modification" the framers of the conditions meant "subject to alteration," but he does not say so explicitly, and how is a candidate for honours to guess what the "authorities" are driving at? We have said enough to show candidates what wealth may be their wish—emphasis on the "may"—and as we do not wish to paint the lily, or point a moral or adorn the tale, we leave it to our readers to see the advantages which may fall to their lot if they are moderately careful, industrious and ambitious.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirty-third ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the above company was held at the Society's office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, at noon to-day.

Mr. H. A. Stadel presided, and among others present were Messrs. A. G. Wood, N. A. Saubers, A. Forbes, G. H. McDurrah, W. J. Smith, Secretary, C. M. G. Burr, R. D. Murray, H. M. C. McChesney, A. C. Craig, J. B. Whitall, L. M. C. McNease, W. H. Carmi, F. J. A. Jupp, H. M. Tibbey, W. Melchers, P. J. Heit and Capt. Hogge.

The notice convening the meeting having been read.

The Chairman said—“Gentlemen, with your permission I will take the report as read. The figures should be read in the following order—word—p. 58 till the Board’s resolution for holding the annual meeting now instead of next October. In the past we have at each annual meeting in October presented accounts to the 31st June and have closed the working account of the preceding year and divided up the profits. In order to render this possible we have a system of estimating the proportionate amount of premium on all unexpired policies still outstanding on the old year’s account and transferring both premium and liability to these unexpired portions of policies to the new year. As you may imagine this was rather an arduous task and any very great accuracy was hardly to be aimed at. We have long been seeking an opportunity for amending this system, and, now that under our bargain with the China Traders’ shareholders we have to provide exact figures up to the end of the year 1905: we find it necessary to abolish the system altogether and allow all claims on 1905 policies to fall on the 1905 working account. Under the new arrangement the estimate of the 1905 profits until we have all the accounts in up to the end of 1905 and this means an annual meeting not earlier than April 1907 to deal with the profits. Considering that the main part of your dividend, comes out of interest on your reserve funds, we thought it unreasonable to ask you to wait until April 1907 for the whole of your dividend, and therefore we have called you together now to receive the accounts up to the end of 1905 and to pass an interim dividend prior to 1905 profits. The interim dividend is to be a final dividend for the year 1905 and an interim dividend for the year 1906, and to continue this system in future years. We now come to the 1905 working account. The figures published, we think, are very satisfactory; but we cannot, of course, forecast what the ultimate profit will be as the risks have not yet run off. The interest account amounts in nearly 53 per share, but of this at least 17 per

share must be counted as interest on the premium in hand for the year 1903 and ought not to be anticipated as a profit at this stage. The Board therefore recommends an interim dividend of \$30 per share. This with the usual bonus of 20% to contributors will absorb some \$775,000 and leave about \$2,200,000 to be carried forward to the deficit account. The Board has no doubt, however, that for pay losses and claims, but we hope to bring a fair balance off. As regards the balance sheet the figures speak for themselves, and I would merely point out that the rate of exchange for sterling being 2/4, instead of 1/10 as in our last balance sheet, some of the items naturally show a reduction in dollars. Our "surrogate and office leases" have been valued for the purpose of getting at the final intrinsic value of our shares 1/10, and, and a new asset appears under this heading of \$30,169.53. To this must be added the value of our London Offices, leases, written advices of which have not yet reached us. The only point dealt with in the report is the new issue of shares. There are 240,900 China Traders' shares, and we are issuing one new share in the Society in exchange for each ten of them, as well as a cash certificate for the balance of intrinsic value. Up to the present date 19,720 China Traders' shares have come in for exchange. Besides this the holders of 457 further shares have accepted our offer but have not yet completed delivery of their documents, 36 shareholders holding 3085 shares have not replied and 31 shareholders holding 737 shares have elected to remain holders of their shares. As many of those who have not replied are persons of decreased estates who have not yet obtained proper powers and there are others, who, owing to change of address, have not recently received our circulars, the Board has decided to keep the Society's offer open until the end of the year to give them all a further chance. By that time we shall be able to know how many new shares are left on our hands and to decide how they are to be disposed of. I have nothing more to say except that our scheme for joining forces with the China Traders' Insurance Company has now been successfully com-

pleased and the object aimed at may be considered as secured. The goodwill has been retained, the charges have been reduced, the Society has secured an excellent investment, and the China Traders' shareholders will not, we hope, regret the change. At the same time I should not like this opportunity to go by without expressing the very high appreciation which your Board has of the admirable way in which all this difficult work has been carried out from start to finish, by our acting Secretary, Mr. Ede, and then by our acting Secretary, Mr. Saunders, since he took over charge, again up to his return from home. I think you will agree with me that nothing else is required to prove the tact and ability of Mr. Saunders, by whom the details were worked out, than the fact that the new working arrangements have been completed practically without a hitch and almost entirely in accordance with the scheme as originally proposed. Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be glad to know if anyone has any questions to ask.

No questions being asked,
The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.
Mr. J. A. Jupp seconded.
On the motion of Mr. W. H. Carmichael, seconded by Capt. H. W. Hogg, Messrs. A. Forbes and H. W. Slade were re-elected directors.

Messrs. W. Hutton Potts and A. R. Lowe were re-elected auditors on the motion of Mr. Libbey, seconded by Mr. Nemazeu.

The Chairman—That is all the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants will be sent out on Monday.

ANNUAL MEETING

The fourteenth ordinary meeting of shareholders in the above company was held at the company's office, Queen's Buildings, at 12.30 p.m., to-day.

There were present:—Messrs. H. W. Slade (chairman), E. Goetz, A. Haupt, C. R. Lensmann, E. Ormston, directors; A. Ough, W. J. Saunders, C. M. G. Burrie, D. B. Murray, H. C. Gray, A. E. Alves, H. J. M. Carvalho, J. A. Carvalho, V. L. dos Remedios, R. da Cunha and J. Whittall, secretary.

The notice calling the meeting having been read.

Mr. Channan said, "Gentlemen,—Following our usual custom, I propose, with your permission, to take as the basis of my statement of accounts to-day presented for your adoption, and which have been in your hands for some little time past. You will have noticed that the accounts are rendered to the 31st December last in accordance with the special resolutions passed and confirmed at the recently held extraordinary general meetings of the company. The working account is for the eight months ending on 31st December of last year, and—as stated in the statement—of the balance in hand your Directors commend the payment of an interim dividend of \$3 a share, and of a bonus of 15 per cent. on bonus-bearing contributions received during that period, the balance to be carried forward to meet whatever further liabilities may be incurred, and any profit remaining to be dealt with at the next meeting. In the next statement of our 1905 accounts I intend to pay as compensation to those of our late staff who had not been offered employment with the Union Insurance Society of Canton will appear as a charge against this balance. As a record for our late shareholders who still retain an interest in the ultimate intrinsic value of our shares as at the 31st December last, as well as for the information of the present holders of our stock, I have also included in the company's assets have been valued, and the management at the current rates, as at that date—the difference in exchange being passed to exchange fluctuation a/c.—and the differences on the revaluation of assets being passed to investment fluctuation a/c.—and that, with the exception of only one or two minor valuations which were not available when the books were closed, and which have still to be added, the statement as presented is complete and accurate. If any further information is desired I shall be glad to give it before formally moving the adoption of the report and balance sheet."

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the proposed accounts.

Mr. Ough seconded. Agreed.

The appointment of Mr. E. Ormiston to the board of directors was confirmed on the motion of Mr. Saunders, seconded by Mr. Burnie.

On the motion of Mr. Ough, seconded by Mr. Murray, Messrs. E. Goetz and Mr. A. J. Raymond were re-elected directors.

Messrs. T. Arnold and H. U. Jeffries were re-elected auditors, on the motion of Mr. Burnie, seconded by Mr. Ough.

The Chairman—That is all the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants can be had on application on Monday.

MR JUSTICE WISE'S TRENCHANT REMARKS.

27th inst.
At the Supreme Court this morning, in Summary Jurisdiction, an Indian watchman—who was erroneously stated in the summons to be in the employment of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, although the man never had any connection with this office—sued a Chinese compositor for the recovery of \$37.50, due on a promissory note.

Mr. Otto Kong Fing appeared for the defendant, and said that \$10 only was borrowed in exchange for \$37.

His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, referring to a case heard at the Police Court in which Manna Singh, formerly in the employ of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., as watchman, sued that firm for wrongful dismissal, and in consequence of an alleged false report said at the time to have been made by certain newspapers, observed:—

"I notice that an old friend of mine was at the Police Court the other day and made some very curious remarks. If I said 'I don't want to see him here once,' I said it a dozen times."

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, who represented Manning at the Police Court, and who had been told that the report of the case as it appeared in the newspapers was incorrect, was present in another case, and said: "That was not the denial. It was the statement of the man ought to be dismissed. His Honour—" spoke rather stronger than I was reported. I told him he ought to be dismissed, I said it twice, and it was reported once. I say it again. I asked once why Watson's did not dismiss him, because he was a useless man. On one occasion I went to get out of him, and he was unable to appear in Court so often. It was suggested he was a night watchman, which Watson took me aback, but it turned out he was not a night watchman.

Mr. Gardiner—No, he was not.
His Honour—He told me he was. If he was
a night watchman he could spend his days as
he liked.
Mr. Gardiner—Explained to your lordship.

Mr. Gardiner—I explained to your lordship—
His Honour—Judgment for plaintiff with
costs,

THE PERJURY CASE.

APPEAL FOR RELEASE.

In Appellate Jurisdiction this morning before His Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, application was made in support of a writ of *habeas corpus* on behalf of the seven Chinese merchants, witnesses in the Lai Hing Bank bankruptcy case, heard on the 10th inst., in which they were committed to prison on the charge of perjury.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, and Mr. E. Sharp, K.C., in support of the writ, applied to the Court for the release of the seven Chinese merchants, witnesses in the Lai Hing Bank bankruptcy case, heard on the 10th inst., in which they were committed to prison on the charge of perjury.

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purpose, and showing that no person could be committed unless he is first summoned before the Court, to answer to some charge. Then again the warrant must be signed by the committing judge; here the Registrar signed it.

His Honour: The warrant is practically signed by the Court. The Registrar does not sign the warrant; he merely signs the declaration that the warrant is issued by order of the Court.

His Honour: It seems to me that it has always been the practice of the Court. Mr. Pollock: That may be, my Lord, but the practice of a Court can make good the contravention of any Act in common law. It is necessary that a commitment must be under the hand and seal of the committing judge. More authorities followed.

His Honour: But the printed forms state "By order."

Mr. Pollock: That may be, my Lord, but that does not do away with the requirement that the commitment must be under the hand and seal of the committing judge, and not the printer's.

His Honour: The Registrar then submitted that as the arrest and imprisonment of the seven men had been illegal and unjustified he must ask his Lordship to order their immediate release.

His Honour: Well I would like to give a decision now, but I must consider the points further and will give my decision on Monday afternoon.

The Court adjourned.

DECISION UPHOLD.

PRISONERS ON BAIL.

PRIVY COUNCIL TO BE MOVED.

In Appellate Jurisdiction this morning before His Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, judgment was given in the case of the seven witnesses in the Lai Hing Bank bankruptcy case, heard on the 10th inst., in which they were committed to prison on the charge of perjury.

His Honour: In delivering judgment, said:—By section 31 of Ordinance 3 of 1873, it is provided that if in any civil action it appears to the Court that any person examined as a witness, upon oath or declaration, has committed wilful and corrupt perjury, the Court may direct a prosecution for perjury to be instituted, "for where such perjury is committed by any person examined as a witness in any civil action, it shall be lawful for the Court, instead of directing such prosecution to be instituted as aforesaid, either to commit such witness, as for a contempt of the Court, to prison for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour, or to fine such witness in any sum not exceeding £500."

Here is about as plain a set of words used for declaring a plain purpose as could well be imagined; and I acted on the summary powers conferred by the section at the close of the trial of the Lai Hing Bank. The issue was whether Wong Ka Chun was a partner in the bank, and it was tried before me with a common jury, the trial lasting six days.

I sentenced to imprisonment eight witnesses called for the plaintiff who had given evidence as to acts committed by Wong Ka Chun in his alleged capacity as a partner in the bank in the case, addressing to seven of them who were in Court when the verdict was given, the following words:—"These eight witnesses have to my mind been guilty of the most flagrant conspiracy to defraud the alleged partner Wong Ka Chun. They have each been guilty of the most corrupt perjury, and in violation of the provisions of the law which empower me to deal at once with such cases I commit each of them to prison for three months without hard labour."

One of the eight, Wong Tse, was not in Court, and the Bailiff has been unable to execute the warrant. He described himself as the managing partner of the Wong Ka Chun in Hongkong since 1901. It is not stretching inference too far to say that he must then and there have gone into hiding and absconded.

My mind has been challenged, and according to the argument, what seems so plain is in reality obscure; what appears to be such a straightforward direction is in reality so full of complexity, so tedious, so devious, that I doubt whether, if the argument is sound, it would be possible to put the provision of the law as to summary punishment to force.

As to make everything correspond, a most complex method was adopted for bringing the matter before me. There was first a motion for a *habeas corpus* to bring up the prisoners; and, secondly, a direct motion to the Court to release them from custody on certain grounds, which I will deal with presently. It was admitted that everything that could be said in favour of the liberation could be said on the motion, and that the *habeas corpus* was not necessary to bringing the motion. Why the writ was moved for I fail to understand; but as it was applied for, and as I granted it in Chambers, subject to the question being argued whether it was a proper application to make in the circumstances, the point involved must be considered.

I cannot read the case of *ex parte Fernandez* in any other way than as laying down in as clear a manner as possible that a writ of *habeas corpus* will not lie where the commitment has been by a superior Court of record. The principle of the decision is that a superior Court may adjudge a man guilty of contempt and imprison him without setting forth on the face of the warrant of commitment the grounds upon which its adjudication proceeded; and as it is the validity of the legal process which is tested by *habeas corpus*, there is no case of a commitment by contempt by a superior Court on ground for issuing the *habeas corpus* to be considered.

Therefore the writ was refused. That principle covers the grounds of the motion for the writ in this case. But it may be looked at from another point of view. Obviously from the very nature of the proceedings, they must be taken in a Court superior to that from which the commitment issued. It is manifestly inappropriate to take them in the Court from which the commitment in fact issued. It involves among other things the anomaly that in order to conform to the practice which requires an affidavit to be filed for the obvious purpose of informing the superior Court what has happened in the inferior Court—the solicitor filed an affidavit informing the Court of what it had itself done, which it perfectly well knows without such information. I cannot follow the interpretation of the decision in *Fernandez's* case which the learned Counsel endeavoured to put upon it.

The reason of the thing is as clear as this authority, that this is not a case for a *habeas corpus*, and moreover, because as was pointed out in *Wong Ka Chun's* case, there is always an appeal to the justice of the Court. In fact this motion has and can be made; it could indeed have been made on much wider grounds. The writ is therefore quashed.

THE MOTION.

I now come to the substantive motion. It was argued that the commitment was bad for three reasons: first, that the prisoners were not informed that statements made by them were respectively constituted the alleged perjury;

secondly, that before sentence was passed upon them an opportunity was not given to them of being heard in their own behalf; and, thirdly, that an opportunity was not given to them of showing cause why they should not be so committed.

These reasons are not based on the words of the section, but on the general principle that no man is to be condemned without being heard; and in order to introduce this principle into the case, the words "if it appears to the Court" were paraphrased into "if it appears to the Court after the observance of the essential principles on which inquiries should be conducted." If there were any doubt as to the meaning of the expression "the essential principles on which inquiries should be conducted," it is supplied by the argument of counsel; it must include the calling of witnesses, and obviously, therefore examination and cross-examination; and obviously also speeches from learned counsel.

The paraphrase involves a *delicta principia*; for the question is whether the Legislature, in giving the Courts a power to deal summarily with perjury, did not mean to do away with the necessity of any further inquiry; and if there is no inquiry, the essential principles vanish. But putting this on one side, see what the suggested paraphrase brings us to. At the end of a trial the witnesses who, in the opinion of the Court, have committed perjury are to be allowed to call witnesses to show that what they have said is not perjury. Now, as perjury is a false statement of a fact material to the issue, this means practically that the case must be re-tried. The witnesses who have been called will be called again; and what is worse, others will probably be called extemporised for the occasion. And then, what of the witnesses on the other side? The other party to the action is not a party to this fresh inquiry; it is the Court to call them, and conduct the case? I really do not know, but I do know that the result would be, as I say, a re-hearing; a hearing without the proper machinery of a hearing, and the consequences might be—much further re-hearings. A finding directly contrary to the finding already arrived at, for if it were found that the witnesses did not commit perjury, then the former finding was probably wrong, and would have to be reversed.

The general consideration cannot be better exemplified than by the present case. It was put in motion by the creditors. Although a large number of creditors could, if the facts alleged had been true, have come into the box to speak to the finding, few did so. Being of opinion that these witnesses were, I am told that I thought to have given them an opportunity of repeating their evidence, and the consequences might be—much further re-hearings. A finding directly contrary to the finding already arrived at, for if it were found that the witnesses did not commit perjury, then the former finding was probably wrong, and would have to be reversed.

The sum and substance of the whole matter can be put quite shortly; the exercise of this summary jurisdiction excludes the possibility of any long drawn-out inquiry and discretion on any point of the motion as one, as indeed they are because there is an evident link between all three. The witnesses are to be told in what they have committed perjury in order that they may say what they have to say in their own behalf, and in order that they may, by calling witnesses, show cause why they should not be committed. But I will take the three grounds singly. The first is to be told in what the perjury consists. I see no reason why it might involve a long statement and an elaborate analysis of the evidence, which would lead to uselessly discussion and controversy afterwards. In this case the statement would have been complicated, because the statements made by the eight perjured witnesses related to the main facts of the case in varying degrees; some, as in the case of Tsang Hung, not perhaps by itself of sufficient gravity to be dealt with summarily had it stood alone. What I said was, that I considered the eight men had been guilty of conspiracy to defraud Wong Ka Chun, and had given false evidence, obviously as to the facts from which it was hoped that the alleged partnership would be inferred, and as to the palpable conspiracy which was the same degree of the different witnesses to the same degree in crime, and that they were not the same degrees to the importance of the facts spoken of. It was surely superfluous for me to add "I disbelieve every material fact to which you eight men have respectively sworn." If that is not the necessary inference from what I said I know no other which is possible.

But there is an other consideration which throws light on this part of the case. Supposing the witness not to be present, what then? There is nothing in the section which says that the commitment can only be made if the witness is present. It is hardly conceivable that the powers of the Court are to be multiplied by the fact that the witness is not present, and that the Court is to be bound by the fact that the witness is not present. It is more probable that Wong Tse has done something like this; anyhow he was not present. Am I to hold that my warrant was bad in his case? It is impossible to imagine such a thing. Mr. Pollock, when I put this point to him, contended that all I could do in such a case would be, and therefore what I ought to have done in Wong Tse's case should have been, to issue a warrant of arrest, and then I suppose commit him afterwards should be found. The section does not give the Court such a power; and I feel certain that the subsequent commitment would be entirely inconsistent with the exercise of the power of summary punishment, and of very doubtful legality. Really this question, as to which I have no doubt, that the warrant of commitment may issue even if the witness is not present, disposes of those other imaginary considerations which have been attached to the exercise of the power, which of themselves imply that the witness is present; that the witness should be called, and that he should be allowed to show cause why he should not be committed. But if he be present it can hardly have been intended that the Court which believes the witness to have lied should give him an opportunity of adding another to his former one. And as to the venerable formula which asks a prisoner if he has anything to say why he should not be sentenced, it is disavowed by many Judges except in capital cases; and though there is no objection to its being put as was suggested in *Sunder Singh's* case by the Full Court, I for one think it superfluous to come to the cases in which it has been held that a man is not to be condemned before he is heard. The distinction between those

cases and the present one is so clear that I should have thought it unnecessary to point it out. And so I have through all the cases in which such grievances have been redressed. Why was it necessary to emphasise the doctrine *audi alteram partem*, and to hold that "statutory powers must be legally exercised?" Because the facts were assumed against the persons sentenced or punished, and they had had no opportunity of disproving them. How can those cases be applicable to the present case? What law *audi alteram partem* have to do with this? The witnesses have said what they had to say, and the power is given to the Court to decide what they have said is perjury. What conceivable analogy is there between the questions in the two cases? None whatever. The summary power is given to the Court, and the Court is bound to exercise it to keep, if it is possible, its trials pure. Large powers indeed to be given to a Judge; but there is an appeal to the justice of the Court, to the Full Court, and ultimately to the Privy Council.

The appeal to H. K. the Governor, which was referred to, is that he may exercise his prerogative of mercy, and for no other purpose. Let me add this: that in the case of scandalous misuse of the power, and any misuse of such a power would be scandalous, there is an appeal of another kind—to the highest authority of the Land, to whom we are all subject.

I was pressed by the decision of the Judicial Committee in *Pollard's* case, by which I am bound if it is applicable to the present case. That was a case of contempt of Court, this was a case of perjury, and is one of perjury; and though it is said that the perjury is to be punished as for a contempt, it still remains perjury, governed by the statute which confers the power, and is not contempt. Now, the Judicial Committee said that in the case of contempt "the specific offence charged is to be distinctly stated, and an opportunity of answering it given." Oswald gave a case which goes much further: *re Ramsay* (L.R. 3 P.C. 427), which he quotes as deciding that each step in the proceedings to punish contempt should be fairly, properly, and strictly taken. The report of the Judicial Committee seems to me to follow this statement; the important part of it howsoever in its bearing upon the present question is that which is issued without any evidence being put in, and the person who had written and published the letters which had been held to be a contempt of Court.

It is not necessary to pursue the supposed analogy between the case of contempt and that of perjury any further, because the law in the case of perjury makes it punishable summarily; and if punishable summarily, the power must be exercised then and there *ad eundem curiam*. I can see no half-way house between the course which I adopted in this case and the impossible procedure suggested by the learned counsel.

The learned counsel, who appeared for the plaintiff on the issue, charged me with not having acted judicially in this matter. This is a serious charge to make against a Judge, and one to which the maxim *audi alteram partem* is peculiarly applicable. If to act judicially, long trial, on a conviction which had been growing day by day as the trial proceeded, a conviction based on the demeanour of the witnesses in the box, and a more shifty lot of witnesses I never came across: on the complete failure of their evidence to come within measurable distance of the opening of counsel on an important branch of the case, on their petty denials of facts which were irrelevant almost to the issue, and on their general impression of their veracity, having regard to the position of these men, who were to all intents and purposes plaintiffs in the issue, and to the absence of the other creditors, far more numerous, who might have spoken to that part of the case which concerned the management of the Bank, if it were true; or of the remainder of the thirty or forty alleged to have been present at the creditors' meeting, and who might have spoken to what Wong Ka Chun is stated to have said, if it were true; having regard further to the many points of prejudice against the defendant which were hinted at but not pressed home, and of which I was greatly disappointed, was not acting "judicially" then, and, if, after the most serious consideration subsequently, which a Judge is bound to give when he has exercised such harsh and summary powers as these, I believe my action to have been right, he not acting "judicially" now, then the word "judicial" has lost all meaning.

The motion is refused.

Mr. Sharp said he had to ask his Lordship as in the case of *Sunder Singh* to stay the further execution for a period of one month.

His Honour: That was an appeal to the Full Court.

Mr. Sharp: It was an application to the committing Court. It would be superfluous to appeal again to your Lordship in full Court.

His Honour: The application is for postponement of execution for one month. That might delay the imprisonment for one year.

Mr. Sharp: Quite so, my Lord, but if the Privy Council accepts the view we intend to put before it, and which we think they will, then there will be no imprisonment.

His Honour: But if the Privy Council refused the appeal?

Mr. Sharp: Then the men must submit to their bail, and of course we do not ask for their release without substantial paper.

A number of authorities were quoted bearing upon the question of the jurisdiction of the Court to grant the application.

His Honour: I think a fortnight will do.

Mr. Sharp: I think that three weeks, perhaps, might do.

His Honour: Well, let the execution be stayed for one month, and of course the bail must be settled to the approval of the Registrar.

Mr. Sharp: I would suggest \$750 for each man.

His Honour: I think the amount should be \$1,000 each.

Mr. Sharp: As your Lordship pleases.

His Honour: Of course the stay of execution will not apply to the eighth man.

Mr. Sharp: Well, in this it might apply to all.

His Honour: Oh, no, he is evading the law, and if he comes before me, I should require very much heavier bail in his case.

Mr. Howell, Court Bailiff, said he had tried to find the man, but could not find him.

Mr. Sharp: We believe he has been at his place of business daily since the trial.

It is reported in mandarin circles that Viceroy Chang Chih-tung is to be the Chinese Commissioner to settle the Nanchang affair in the event of the negotiations being still conducted outside Peking, H.E. Liang, Tun-yen having returned to the capital. It is also stated that the Chinese writer who accompanied the French representative to Nanchang the other day, having been discovered by his employer to have been engaged in trying to extort from certain of the suspected gentry of Nanchang, was turned over to the Chinese authorities of Nanchang for punishment, and that he is to be sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

On board the steamer *Wingchai* yesterday afternoon Mr. A. H. Brown, the chief officer of that steamer, was presented with the Bellios Medal, for saving the life of a Chinese fisherman at sea, by Mrs. Barnes-Lawrence, wife of the Harbour Master of the Colony. Others present in the saloon were—Capt. Austin (S.S. *Wingchai*), Hon. Capt. Barnes-Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Bellios, Mr. J. Dyer Ball, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Pearce, Capt. Ramsay, &c.

Rev. W. Pearce introduced Mr. Brown to Mrs. Barnes-Lawrence. He then addressed the gathering, saying that the object of the gathering was to recognise Mr. Brown's intrepidity in life-saving. That they were able to be there, he said, was due to the creation of a fund in part for life-saving and in part for the promotion of education in the Colony by a former resident of Hongkong, the Hon. the late Mr. E. K. Bellios. He thought it seemed since the lamented death of Mr. Bellios that the trustees of that fund had had opportunity of mentioning the fact to the public, to pay a passing tribute to the memory of Mr. Bellios. His career as a citizen and a patriot was marked by earnest public spirit. His gifts to Hongkong, especially for the promotion of education, were for the most part as timely as they were efficient, and so far as the coterie knew Mr. Bellios, he kept steadily in view the promotion of the well-being and interests of the Colony which had been for so long his cherished home. He spoke with a certain restraint because in presence of the son of Mr. Bellios, whom they delighted to welcome there that afternoon; but he was sure that what he had said of Mr. Bellios for the first time they had had to mention him since his lamented death would be regarded as not out of place. But, if it was generous for Mr. Bellios to create that fund, it was certainly highly honourable on the part of anyone to merit, as Mr. A. H. Brown merited, an application of that fund for that part of it devoted to life-saving. Now, in order that a larger public might know what they, the trustees, knew after proper inquiry—inquiry, he ought to say, made very fully through the kindness of the Hon. Captain Barnes-Lawrence, the harbour authorities—concerning the heroic act of Mr. Brown, which they were there specially to acknowledge, he should place before those present a few particulars. On 24th January of the present year—the function had been somewhat delayed because the *Wingchai* had not had a day in port for the cleaning of boilers or a time suited to the convenience of the trustees—the *Wingchai* left her port on her usual run to Macao. She had not proceeded far—not more than a few miles—when she encountered an extraordinary wind. Some of the effects of that wind were too vivid in evidence. From the deck of that ship was seen an up-turned fishing boat and near by was a lot of wreckage of the sea. By skillful navigation the ship was brought as near as possible to the boat of wreckage—near enough to render it possible to throw a life-buoy to the two men who were clinging to the piece of wreckage. One was clinging to the piece of wreckage, but the other was too exhausted to reach out for the help that was thrown to him. Seeing the condition of that man who was believed, in the act of disappearing for the last time, the first officer, Mr. Brown, promptly jumped overboard into the sea and caught the man as he was in the act of sinking, and there was no doubt whatever that through that act of intrepidity and heroism the man's life was saved. It was a plucky thing to do. When a man played the man as Mr. Brown did, the reward to which he referred, his duty in the consciousness of having done his duty in the face of the greatest peril, his highest reward was the knowledge of having rescued another life from destruction. He surely would carry the memory of that deed. Before asking Mrs. Barnes-Lawrence to present the Bellios star, the speaker desired to emphasise one point. The man in the water about to sink was a Chinaman. Mr. Brown was a non-Chinese. Now, Mr. Pearce was quite sure his Chinese friends there that day would not misunderstand him when he called special attention to the fact that Mr. Brown jumped overboard to rescue a Chinese man from drowning. The next rescue a Chinese man who is on the deck of a ship and clinging to a piece of wreckage, and who is about to sink, and who is about to be rescued by a non-Chinese, is as good as that to be obtained in most schools in England. We may call attention to one point in particular, and that is, that while of the whole number of entries the percentage of successes (about 80 per cent.) is most commendably high, comparatively few of those who have been successful in the preliminary or junior section remain at school long enough to enter for the senior. This last year the only boy in Shanghai to enter for the senior passed with Honours; roughly speaking, boys enter for the preliminary up to the age of 14, for the junior up to 16, and above that age for the senior, yet while at home boys remain at school long enough to enter for the senior in Shanghai they generally leave school at the age of 16 or even 15. Now this is a matter which may be commended to the consideration of parents and teachers. A boy who can pass the Cambridge senior in Shanghai has brought his work fully up to that of a boy who has been successful in the same examination in England. A boy's mind at this age is extremely susceptible to influences; during this period, at school, and where he acquires knowledge and

A PLAGUE CASE.

FROM SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Considerable concern was felt in mercantile circles when it was learnt that Mr. Jamsetjee Ardeshir Chintoy, the well-known Parsee exchange and bullion broker, had been removed on Saturday to the Plague Hospital, suffering from that fell disease. Mr. Chintoy was in his office as usual and in ordinary health on Thursday, but was indisposed on Friday, and his removal on Saturday came as a great surprise. The patient, who was glad to be able to state, is progressing favourably, was removed on Saturday from his residence at Seymour Terrace, which house he had only occupied since Good Friday, having left his late residence in Hollywood Road on that day. It is understood Mrs. Chintoy and family, and Mr. Chintoy's new partner were about to leave Bombay for Hongkong to join Mr. Chintoy, but it is expected that the news of his illness will at least delay their departure.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CHALLENGE SHIELD.

CLUB DEFEATED BY "DIADEM."

Teams:—Hongkong F.C., G. C. Hickling, goal; F. Humphreys and G. E. Morrell, backs; F. C. Hall, J. W. Mitchell and H. C. Gray (capt.), halves; W. H. Williams, R. Miller, W. E. Leckie, W. Whitmore and J. Mead, forwards.

H.M.S. "Diadem" Scott, goal; McDonald (capt.), and Newman, backs; Yuens, Wall and Looker, halves; Lawrence, Connolly, Barr, Matthews and Fowler, forwards.

Referee: Eng. Lt. Forbes. With three players substituted from the original team, including their centre-forward, Bell, the eleven from H.M.S. "Diadem," set down to play the Hongkong Football Club in the final for the Club Challenge Shield, stepped into the football arena at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, amidst loud cheers from the large number of spectators that attended, to discover that the number of goals they had previously calculated to present in the home team was not so easily dealt out. The Club soon followed their rivals into the field, all looking in the pink of condition, and took up their position at the eastern goal. In the match every seat was occupied, even standing room was not available, while around the ropes crowds three-deep gathered. More cheering went up when the pilots from the teams, with the referee, met in the middle of the field and tossed the coin for sides. The flagman won, and the Club was called upon to defend the goal facing the city. A minute or two later the whistle sounded and the Club kicked off. The leather went to Miller, who was robbed by Connolly and the ball passed to Lawrence. This player sprang down at a good rate and kicked a beautiful centre. Here Hickling made a serious mistake by rushing out of goal to clear when the sailors were making for his goal. The result was that he missed the ball and Connolly scored a low shot. Soon after the ball had been played again the Club were put to defend, and although Mead, Leckie and Williams made several attempts to relieve the strong-hold, they were pounced upon at mid-field and made to give up their charge. The home team played a slow and what was more an "unscientific" game. They were slow in reaching the ball, they were slow in passing, and at the best of times passed to the wrong man, and appeared confused in a scrumming. Leckie was the mainstay in the centre line, while Morrell saved a few goals for the Club. On the other side, they were one and all on the alert throughout the match waiting for the chance to get nearer to their opponents' goal. Their backs were on the ball on every occasion, while their passing and dribbling was the talk of the afternoon. Again the Club's citadel was stormed and Hickling was called out on one or two occasions to ward off, which he did beautifully. But the ball did not go far, the "Diadem's" backs being on hand and kept the quietest line well led. On this occasion, the Club's backs were baffled through good passing, and the sailors' second and last goal was sealed. In the second-half, the home team backed up somewhat, while at all outward appearances, the "Diadems" lagged behind. The Club gained some ground in a break loose and Leckie shot beautifully into Scott's hands, who, in haste, conceded a corner. In all the local team obtained three corners, but were carefully kept away from becoming dangerous. They had several chances, where the "Diadems" never left open, but slowness and lack of push at the afternoon's end, finally. Final: H.M.S. "Diadem," 2; H. C. F. C., nil.

The crowd had already surrounded the match, where the trophy was to be presented, and addressing the winning team on behalf of his wife, Commodore H. P. Williams, in a few well chosen words, congratulated the winning team on their victory and remarked that it gave Mrs. Williams great pleasure in presenting them with the Shield. His concluding remarks were: "The best team won. Well done for the old flagship."

The Shield and medals were then presented by Mrs. Williams, and after the presentation, she was handed a pretty basket of flowers, with a silver holder. Cheers for "The Commodore," "The Club," and "The Diadem" were called for, and the proceedings then terminated.

POLICE COURT CASES.

HONGKONG DISORDERLIES.

23rd inst. Gunnes James Cassidy and W. J. Garrett, of the R.G.A., were both prosecuted at the Police Court this morning, at the instance of Lance-sergeant Baker, charged with behaving in a disorderly manner whilst drunk at S.H. Marican's cycle depot, No. 43, Queen's Road East, early on Sunday morning. Defendants, it was stated, attempted to gain admittance to complainant's shop, and because they failed, they started banging the door. They pleaded guilty and Mr. F. A. Hazledorn fined them \$5 each.

Frederick Barnett, of the West Kent Regiment, pleaded guilty this morning at the Police Court to being drunk and incapable on Peak Road on Sunday night. He was fined \$3.

23rd inst. Sergeant Lee arrested James Smith, a sailor from the steamer "Monteagle" on Saturday night, for being drunk and incapable on the Hyva East. Smith was asleep on the road. On arrival at the Station he was released on bail in the sum of \$5. He failed to appear at the Magistrate's Court this morning to answer the charge and his Worship ordered his bail to be estreated.

Patrick Kennedy, from the steamer "Monteagle," had to pay \$3 at the Police Court this morning for being drunk and incapable at the "Star" Ferry Wharf on Saturday.

The "Kanto-maru," a salvage steamer attached to the Japanese Navy, will be despatched to Saghalien in May and there be engaged in an attempt to raise the Russian cruiser "Novik."

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

HONGKONG MANNERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEAR SIR,—As a visitor to the Colony, and attendant at the Concert given by the Y.M.C.A. on Saturday last, I must confess surprise at the unbecoming of good manners and common courtesy shown by some of the Hongkong people. At the close of the excellent programme, when "God Save the King" was played, one naturally expected the audience to stand while His Excellency the Governor and party retired; but not a bit of it, he was jostled by the crowd and separated from his party, and treated with less respect than would be accorded a royal squire in an English village. Eventually after being more or less hustled downstairs, he had to wait some minutes for the remainder of his party to join him. By virtue of his office as representative of His Majesty, it would be only decent respect to allow His Excellency a clear gangway on retiring from a concert room besides showing our Chinese fellow-subjects that we are not quite the "barbarians" that they not inaptly describe us. Enclosing my card, I am, etc.,

Hongkong, 23rd April.

MACAO POST OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—Having read the contribution of your Macao correspondent inserted in your issue of the 18th instant, to the effect that this Post Office will open all letters arriving here, upon which there is a suspicion of containing bank-notes, I beg most respectfully to inform you that such a thing has ever occurred in this Post Office, nor has such a step ever been contemplated.

I shall be thankful if you will kindly insert this letter in your well-read paper, for which I beg to thank you in anticipation.—I remain, Sir, Yours faithfully,

L. A. LOPES REMEDIOS, Postmaster.

Macao, 23rd April, 1906.

[We have much pleasure in reproducing the letter from the Postmaster at Macao. That official, however, makes a specific allusion against our correspondent, in fairness to whom it may be well to reprint the paragraph which gave origin to the letter from the Postal authorities at Macao. This is what our correspondent wrote on the 16th inst.—

"I hear, but with what degree of accuracy it has not yet been ascertained, that the local Post Office will, under suspicion, open all letters arriving at this city which may be supposed to contain foreign bank-notes. There is no indication of confiscation if found enclosed in letters. This is certainly a retrograde step. The idea is to discourage the remittance of money to Macao otherwise than by means of the recently instituted money order system."

There was no positive assertion on the part of our correspondent, who, in matters concerning the Portuguese colony, has shown himself particularly well informed. That our correspondent had good grounds for the report he made on the 16th inst. will be learnt from the fact that, on the 20th inst., following our first report, our senior morning contemporary substantially corroborates the existence of the report in the following paragraph—

"We are assured by a private correspondent of the truth of the report that the Macao Government has decided to open all letters in which Hongkong bank-notes are likely to be contained; but we still hesitate to believe it. Whether to favour a Macao bank, or to encourage the use of the new postal orders, both of which explanations are advanced, the idea seems ridiculous. We believe the British Post Office legally has the power to intercept and deal with suspicious letters, but the public is not alarmed or misled by that. Probably an official statement will soon be forthcoming from Macao, to allay excitement."—Ed., H.K.T.]

THE DEATH OF MAGISTRATE CHING OF NANCHANG.

The following are the reports of Dr. C. H. Dawe, on his examination of the wounds from which Magistrate Ching of Nanchang died on the 1st March last:

H.M.S. "Snipe," Nanchang, 3rd March, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that I have this day examined the wounds in the neck of the deceased Ching—late magistrate of this city—which are alleged by the Chinese to have caused his death. The Chinese officials state that the wounds were inflicted on 22nd February about 7 p.m., and that the man died as a result thereof on 1st March about 10 a.m. Deceased was aged about sixty years.

At the time of examination (3 p.m.), he had been dead fifty-three hours. I found him swathed in cotton wool and bandages fully drawn and lying in a coffin.

The bandages and wool were removed, so that the front of the neck was fully exposed. The middle of the throat there was a wide gaping wound. The remainder of the skin of neck and that of face were free from any wounds, bruises, or other signs of violence. The Chinese stated that there were no wounds on any other part of the body—none on hands or wrists. The officials stated that Ching was right-handed. The skin was cold, moist, and flaccid and quite clear except for a few patches of yellowed (postmortem) skin. There was one oval notch three-quarters of an inch by half-an-inch—one-inch-and-a-half above the middle of the right collar-bone. Over both collar-bones the skin was dried and yellow, more extensively over the left collar-bone. The elevator muscles of the lower jaw and the muscles at the back of the neck were quite flaccid the absence of rigor-mortis substantiating the slow and gradual death of deceased.

STATEMENT OF CHARACTER OF WOUND. In the middle of the throat was a wide gaping horizontal wound—2½-in. horizontally by 1½-in. vertically in median line. The wound opened the whole of the larynx and the upper part of the thyroid cartilage (Adam's apple and portion below) in the centre, and the soft parts laterally. The thyroid cartilage was damaged medially.

The incision was at the level of the upper border of the thyroid cartilage dividing the skin and superficial structures—small veins, nerves and cutaneous muscle fibres. The whole of the wound was discoloured—it was of a dirty greyish black which was most marked at the free anterior damaged edges of the thyroid cartilage and faded gradually off to a moderate discoloration in the lateral soft portions. The discoloration was least marked at the upper left angle of the wound. The edges of the wound being flaccid, overlying the upper and lower parts of the wound—the overlapping being most marked over the lower part. No signs of bruising were present in the skin of the edge of the wound or around the wound. Just external to the lower part of the thyroid cartilage on the right side was a pit 2-in. deep running backwards between the soft parts and

the cartilage. Discoloration in this was uniform with the remainder of the soft parts on the right side.

The left extremity of the wound was at a slightly higher level—¾-in.—than the right extremity. The angle at the left extremity was rounded—about right-angled—the incision at the angle being abrupt and clean through the skin.

The right extremity of the wound was more acute being rather less than a right-angle. The incision here was tapering—there being 1-in. from the completely-divided skin to the whole skin.

The upper edge of the wound was slightly concave with a length of 3-in. along its margin. It was clearly incised throughout its whole extent with a slight beveling in the centre directed backwards and upwards.

The lower edge of the wound roughly formed a semicircle. It was 3½-in. along its margin, was sagged down and fairly free. The sagging was most marked immediately to the right of median line.

The lower edge of the wound was cleanly incised except that the continuity was broken by two small incised wounds. One of these was a short distance to the left of the middle line and was 3/8-in. in length—its direction being horizontal and the angle of the incision pointing to the right.

The other small incision was about half-way along the edge from the median line to the right extremity of the wound. It was 3/16-in. long—direction downwards and to left, the angle of the incision pointing in the same direction.

The extreme distance between these incisions was 1½-in. In the upper left part of the wound and partly under cover of the upper edge at its left extremity was a small quadrilateral flap of muscle hanging downwards and to the right. (Another belly of omohyoid.) The flap was about 1-in. along its attached border—5/16-in. in breadth and 1/16-in. thickness. It was a shaving off of the convexity of a muscle passing down from above (thyroid bone) downwards and to the left. (The thyro-hyoid and base of epiglottis were severed and necessarily the sterno-hyoid and thyro-hyoid muscles.)

The damaged thyroid cartilage stood in the centre of the wound. In the median line it was deficient in its upper two-thirds and in the lower one-third it was cleanly split through 1-in. to the right of the median line.

Left lateral portion of the thyroid cartilage. At its upper anterior angle the rounded edge was deficient. The whole anterior edge (upper two-thirds of cartilage) was fractured and ragged. The exposed surface of the fracture in the upper one-third was directed to the right and slightly forwards. The fracture in the lower part was at right angles to the cartilage surface. A slight distance about the centre of the free edge was an acute angle of deficient cartilage with partial fracture in cartilage running to left and slightly up indicated by a reddish line for 3-in.

Right lateral portion of cartilage.—At its upper anterior angle there was a portion of 7/16-in. at base completely fractured inwards and being held as a flap, only by the lining membrane of cartilage. The anterior edge runs down in a jagged fractured blackened line to the right of the median line below.

The fracture in the lower quarter of the cartilage was clean and concave towards the left, the concavity being slightly inclined downwards.

The width of the deficiency in cartilage varied from 1-in. to 3/16-in. in middle line. The gap is not absolute ½-in. in the median line, the greater portion of it being to the right of the median line. The lateral halves of the thyroid cartilage were readily separated and the interior of the larynx with false and true chords exposed to view. No injury of the posterior wall of larynx could be felt or could be seen with a good light lens.

The finger was passed upwards over the upper border of the posterior wall of the larynx on into the lower pharynx but no injury of the posterior wall of the pharynx could be felt.

The whole of the posterior surface of the epiglottis was felt to be quite smooth, rounded and soft—it was also examined with a mirror.

Also the finger was passed around the upper part of the posterior wall of larynx into the oesophagus which was uninjured.

DEDUCTIONS FROM CHARACTER OF WOUNDS.

The left extremity of the transverse incision being abrupt, deeper than the right extremity (as indicated by the flap of muscle being cut down) and the fact of the right extremity tapering off, indicate that the instrument entered strongly and sharply on the left side and was withdrawn on the right. This indication, together with the left extremity being higher than the right and that the level of the incision (the upper border of the thyroid cartilage) is the usual place wounded by suicidal cut-throats, all point to the wound being self-inflicted by the right hand. From the fact of the wound being cleanly incised—a fairly sharp single-bladed instrument is indicated as causing it.

The lower edge of the wound being 2-in. longer along its margin than that of the upper edge, and the lower edge sagging points to the lower edge having been stretched—presumably pulled down. The greater sagging to the right of the median line and the presence of not immediately above it point to the stretching force having been applied mostly on the right side—probably the fingers of deceased.

The presence of two small incisions in the margin of the lower edge of the wound, the direction of both being inwards and towards each other, points to a second wound having been inflicted by a two-bladed instrument—subsequent to the transverse incision. The second wound presumably made by a pair of scissors or small shears, was probably inflicted before the lower edge of the wound was pulled down. The lower edge would then be fairly tense and clean incisions could be made, whereas if the edge were stretched and sagged by pulling down, probably the skin would fold up under the approximation of the two blades and more than two incisions would be made.

The fact of the left small incision being longer than the right is in favour of the wound being self-inflicted by the right hand, for the right blade would be pressed upon the right side and would act more or less as a fixed point so that when the blades were approximated, the left would travel through a longer distance on the skin than the right blade. Also a pair of scissors self-applied hurriedly with the right hand strikes that elevation most easily and the blade on the left would be nearer the median line than that on the right.

The fractured condition of the thyroid cartilage points to the third wound being a stab made by a narrow, blunt-sided instrument after the cartilage was exposed in its whole length by the pulling down of the lower edge of the wound. The absence of incision on the posterior walls of the larynx, pharynx and epiglottis points to the instrument being blunt-sided, it perforated so far. The direction of the stab must have been upwards and slightly backwards; otherwise injury would have occurred to these parts.

The greater deficiency of cartilage to the right of the median line points to the instrument entering from the right side, and a little to the right of the median line.

The probability is also that the blunt-sided instrument had a moderate sharp point to catch in the cartilage—otherwise the instrument would have slipped upwards and injured the

upper edge of the wound. The stab could well have been made with a closed pair of scissors or small shears and from the point of entry and the direction of the blow it is highly improbable that it was other than self-inflicted. The fractures of the cartilage would be made by the impact of stabbing instrument. Possibly the split at the lower right part was due to the instrument being wedge-shaped. With a pair of scissors when driven upwards, the thickest part of them, in contact with the cartilage, would be below and behind. Possibly also the partial fracture about the middle of the left lateral cartilage was due to the axle of the scissors being caught there.

The fact of the three wounds coinciding points to all three being inflicted by an arm the proximal end of which was in a fixed position in relation to its distance from the wounds inflicted.

Such would only be the case when the wounds were self-inflicted. This, together with all three wounds being at the common site of suicidal cut-throats, points strongly to all three wounds being self-inflicted.

If the stab were inflicted by another hand, it would be most unlikely to strike the same spot, and supposing that it did one would expect to find some injury on lateral or posterior walls of larynx.

The discoloration being less in the upper left angle of the incision is explainable, the wound being deeper there and the flaps would fall back into normal position nearly and close the wound off from the air there to a certain extent. This would be more so with the patient lying on his right side.

EXAMINATION OF CHINESE DOCTOR. On March 4th at the yamen of the Provincial Judge Yü, I examined the Chinese doctor who attended Chiang till the time of his death. Mr. Quimbach of the American Episcopal Mission acted as interpreter and Judge Yü was also present. The doctor being the third to be called in to see Chiang first saw him between 1 a.m. and 3 a.m. on February 23rd about six hours after the wounds were inflicted. He found him in a weak and dazed condition in the Roman Catholic Mission with front of his clothes stained with blood. The previous doctors had been unable to stop the hemorrhage. He checked it by the application of plasters and medicines.

He stated that when he first saw him the wound in the neck was gaping widely to the extent of over an inch and he was unable to speak. Throughout the deceased had practically no cough. He was fed with tea-spoonsful of liquid diet, but seems unable to have swallowed much.

Each attempt at swallowing was accompanied by pain and the doctor had great difficulty in exhorting him to make convulsive efforts to swallow. After three days' attempting he refused to make any more efforts for two days and got rapidly worse. The doctor stated that he had treated several similar cases with divided air passages in the neck.

I take this statement to indicate opening of the windpipe or larynx as a favourite mode of suicide among the Chinese.

At this interview, having made a complete rough copy of report from the notes obtained the day before at the examination of the wound, I submitted to the Judge—Yü—that I would like to confirm my written report by another short examination of the body.

He objected to this on behalf of the relatives, but soon after stated that if the balance of my evidence was in favour of murder, that he would be able to persuade the relatives to permit another examination. The following day—March 5th—the Judge informed me twice—once through the Consul and later through the Chinese secretary at Peking, that I might examine the body again whatever I thought the case to be.

On March 6th at 10.30 a.m. I re-examined the wounds in the neck of the dead Chiang and verified my rough written report. Particular attention was paid to the damage done to the thyroid cartilage, and to the absence of wounds on the posterior walls of the larynx, pharynx and epiglottis.

CONCLUSIONS. My theory of the sequence of events is as follows:—

Firstly.—Chiang cut his throat with a knife held in his right hand. Then with the head extended moderately, the wound would gape to the extent of half an inch.

Secondly.—He endeavoured to cut his windpipe with a pair of scissors or small shears but only succeeded in inflicting the two small incisions in the lower edge of the wound. He found the thyroid cartilage too tough to be easily divided. Failing this, he tore open the wound with his fingers on the lower edge and with the neck extended.

Thirdly.—Stabbed himself with the closed scissors or small shears held in the right hand. The course of events after the infliction of the wound was:—

1.—Patient was allowed to become very weak by hemorrhage of six hours.

2.—He obtained practically no nourishment and rapidly got weak until he died.

The wounds were by no means fatal. If Chiang had been seen by a competent medical man, the hemorrhage could easily have been stopped and he would have been given nourishment either through a tube into stomach or per rectum.

The Governor stated that Dr. Charles of the American Episcopal Mission was sent for more than once and that he refused to come. This is denied absolutely by the A. E. Mission. Dr. Charles would have been glad to have looked after him; he offered his services indirectly through the Provincial Treasurer, he states, but they were refused.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, (Signed) C. H. DAWE, Surgeon, R.N., M.R.C.S., England, L.R.C.P., London.

E. C. Werner, Esq., H.B.M. Consul, Kiu-king (at Nanchang).—N. C. D. News.

Two Chinese women, of three years' acquaintance, got out of friends on Monday afternoon, with the result that the elder of the two, a widow, appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazledorn on Tuesday, charged with assaulting the younger woman and cutting her thumb. The complainant, an unmarried woman, residing at No. 5, Shelly Street, went, as she had done for years, to make her friend an afternoon call. Her visit apparently was not appreciated, for as soon as the complainant took a seat, the widow picked up a knife, and remarking that the complainant had "stolen" her friend (lover) made a stab at the girl. The latter, in trying to ward off the blow, got her thumb injured. The defendant was careful to avoid the subject of the "stolen man," and in defence said that the complainant placed her trunk in her house. She told the complainant to remove her boxes. The latter returned the same night with eight persons to "beat the defendant to death." Defendant denied having stabbed the girl, she cut her own hand. Other women were called as witnesses, and his Worship fined the widow \$10.

CLAIM ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

ABSENTEE DEBTOR.

23rd inst.

In Original Jurisdiction this morning, His Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, presiding, Fung Chin Yuen sued Tang Tsi Man and others, for recovery of the sum of \$19,737.40, being balance due to plaintiff by the defendants on a promissory note for \$10,000, dated 30th October, 1905.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. D. V. Stevenson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiff, the defendants neither appearing in person nor by representation.

Mr. J. Leonard, Court bailiff, stated that, on the 11th inst., he posted upon the door of the Supreme Court three notices being (a) notice of order for substituted service, (b) notice of substituted service, and (c) notice of the setting of the case for hearing on the 23rd inst. (to-day).

Charles Hunt, a clerk in the office of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, said that he served notices at No. 167, Queen's Road Central, on the 11th instant, giving notice of substituted service, and the setting of the case for hearing on the 23rd inst. (to-day).

Fung Chin Yuen, the plaintiff, said he was a building contractor at No. 5 Old Bailey. Formerly he was a partner in the Hong Yin Bank, but retired from that partnership on 30th October, 1905, and sold his share, to the defendants.

Mr. Sharp: Your Lordship has the agreement bearing out that fact before you. Witness, continuing, said that was the agreement then entered into. He lent the Bank on that occasion \$10,000, and received a promissory note for that amount.

Mr. Sharp: I will put in a certified copy translation of that note, my Lord. Witness said he had made several demands for payment of that note, and on November, 1905, he received \$400. He had asked defendant for the balance, and he promised to pay in the beginning of this year, but he had failed to do so.

Mr. Sharp: That is the case, my Lord, and I will ask you to give judgment for the plaintiff, for the principal, interest and costs to date. His Honour: Yes, judgment for plaintiff with costs.

DISPUTED CLAIM FOR WORK.

PAYMENT IN KIND.

23rd inst. In Summary Jurisdiction this morning, before His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, the much disputed and many times adjourned case in which Ma Chin an and Li Cheong sue the Kwong Yung Lung firm for recovery of the sum of \$103.85 being the balance of a sum due for work done and material supplied by the plaintiffs for the defendants, was again called on.

Mr. R. Gardiner, of Mr. O. D. Thomson's office, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. R. Harding, of Messrs. Ewens, Harston and Harding, for the defendant.

This was the case in which the defendant claimed payment in kind (rice supplied). Plaintiff admitted receipt of rice, but gave no receipt for it though it appeared in his books, and the matter was twice referred to the Court shroff to look through the books and trace the payments in rice.

Kwong Yung, defendant, was called and said he was the managing partner of the defendant firm. He paid rice to the plaintiff on the 27th January, and had a receipt for it.

His Honour: This is not translated nor certified. You had better send it to the Court translator.

Mr. Harding said on the 22nd December the man paid \$600 in cash and that was acknowledged.

His Honour: How much did he owe on the 27th January?

Defendant: \$102.

His Honour: Your books don't show it. They only show \$60 odd.

Defendant: There were two different businesses and the accounts were mixed up.

His Honour: But you can't mix up two accounts. This man is entirely to blame.

Mr. Gardiner: It may help your Lordship in arriving at some decision if I mention that we have had to sue this same defendant on the second business.

His Honour: Then why not let judgment go against him for that amount in this case? (To Mr. Harding): Are you for the defendant in the other case?

Mr. Harding: Yes, and if I let judgment go now I shall lose my costs in the case, and don't know how the other case may go.

His Honour: Put the shroff in the box. Shroff sworn.

His Honour: Did you examine the defendant's books?

Shroff:—Yes, my Lord.

His Honour: How much did the books show he owed when he paid the \$102?

Shroff: \$61. That was \$41 overpaid. No mention was made of a second contract.

His Honour said he would be perfectly justified in giving judgment in accordance with the shroff's report, with costs, and advised defendant to be more careful in the way he kept his books in future, or he might find himself in trouble again.

A very interesting little event took place on Sunday morning, says the "Shanghai Times," of 18th inst., in the Church yard of St. Joseph's Church in the French Concession.

It took the form of a presentation to the Rev. Fr. Coleman of a bicycle and accessories to enable him to get round amongst his parishioners with less difficulty than he has hitherto experienced, especially for sick calls which may be a very long way away. The bicycle was bought by means of a subscription raised during Holy Week by two energetic members of the congregation and the results of their appeal showed that appreciation of Fr. Coleman's good efforts on behalf of his flock is certainly not lacking, and ought to greatly encourage him in his good work.

English-speaking Catholics have long felt the want of a priest of their own nationality and Fr. Coleman has, we all hope, come to stay.

Mr. Wm. M. Dowdall read a letter of presentation to which Father Coleman responded, warmly thanking the donors for their very welcome gift.

RIOTOUS HOUSE COOLIES.

ASSAULTING THE MISTRESS.

RIDICULOUSLY INADEQUATE PUNISHMENT.

23rd inst. U Sam and U Sing, house coolies, employed at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, No. 60, Des Vaux Road Central, were charged at the Magistrate's Court this morning, with behaving in a riotous and disorderly manner at the hotel, and also with assaulting their mistress, Mrs. A. Comar. The defendants denied the charge. Evidence was heard to the effect that defendants were ordered by Mrs. Comar, who is ill, to do some particular work. They refused to carry out the order. What occurred afterwards there was no evidence to enlighten the Court, but defendants were alleged to have caught hold of Mrs. Comar by the hand and struck her several times on the face with a wet rag.

Alex. Comar, the son of the proprietor, said that, when he went to protect his mother, the defendants "went for him," and he was still feeling the effects of the coolies' handling. The first defendant said that he was struck first, by four people.

"Is Worship—How did he come to have that swelling on his forehead?"

Alex. Comar—He broke a screen and it fell on his forehead.

His Worship—You don't want me to believe that. Can't Mrs. Comar attend Court?

ASSAULT AT THE GERMAN CONSULATE.

REFUSED TO GIVE A RECEIPT.

25th inst. H. Gutemey, secretary at the German Consulate, No. 6, Wyndham Street, charged one Carl Kohnke, of the Police Court this morning, before F. A. Hazeland with assault while he was on duty at the Consulate on the 24th inst. The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge. Dr. Kruger, German Consul, occupied a seat beside his Worship. It appeared that defendant went to the Consulate yesterday to receive some money. After doing so, he refused to give a receipt, and on being told to return the money if the receipt was not forthcoming, defendant struck the complainant over the head. The defendant said it was a serious offence. However, he took into consideration that the defendant was under the influence of liquor at the time. He would pay a fine of \$50, with the alternative of two months' hard labour.

THEFTS ON CANTON STEAMERS.

25th inst. That there is on board every Canton steamer bound for this Colony a band of rogues who make it their business to travel up and down on the vessels with the intention of robbing innocent passengers, is evident from the fact that passengers are imposed upon daily and what is more at times five and six cases of theft are reported simultaneously. Last evening on the arrival of the s.s. *Kinsan* at her wharf from Canton a report was made by a Chinaman to the officer on the wharf that he had lost his bundle of clothing. Some time after this the policeman arrested a coolie, who was seen carrying two bundles, and removed him to the station. The passenger identified his bundle and claimed it. An hour or two later another Chinaman, who said he was a passenger by the *Kinsan*, arrived at the Station and reported the loss of his property. He gave a description of the bundle which corresponded with the other bundle, then in the charge-room. The native, who was arrested, was charged with stealing two bundles of clothing. The defendant denied the charge and evidence was heard. His Worship sentenced the defendant to six weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

ASILE DE LA STE. ENFANCE.

CONVENT EXTENSION.

25th inst. The Superior of the French Convent requests us to acknowledge the following donations towards the fund for the erection of the new hospice at Wong-wei-chung. The very fact that it has been found necessary to extend the Convent buildings by the proposed construction is the most eloquent testimony to the scope of the excellent work conducted by the good Sisters of the Convent, which is enlarged, to the Convent, like other institutions of its kind, the Colony owes a debt of gratitude. It is under its roof that the sick and the aged poor are cared for, fed and housed. It is therefore not too much to expect that, in co-operation of the good work, the community should recognize the Sisters' efforts with their liberal donations.

H. E. the Governor	\$100
R. Ponsonby	50
A. Friend	100
C. J. Chater	100
J. Davidson	100
M. J. Stephens	100
A. Friend	100
W. Lysaght	100
A. S. Gomes	100
R. E. Helms	100
Butterfield and Swire	100
Carlowitz & Co.	100
G. de Champeaux	50
E. S. Kadonrie	50
A. H. Rennie	50
David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.	50
E. S. Sassoon	50
W. M. Danby	50
R. C. B. Smith	50
A. J. B. Smith	50
Edward Osborne	50
Sin Tak Fan	50
L. Berlingo	50
Tong Lai Chuen	50
E. Goetz	50
Siemens & Co.	50
East Asiatic Trading Co.	50
Ho Kom Tong	50
China Export Import and Bank	25
Company	25
Mok Kim Yik	25
Chung Kam Hung	5

BISHOP WELDON IN TOKIO.

ADDRESS TO STUDENTS AND EDUCATIONALISTS.

The Right Rev. Bishop Weldon, once Headmaster of Harrow School, subsequently Bishop of Calcutta and to-day a Canon of Westminster, at the invitation of many of the leading educationalists in Tokio, delivered an address in the Hall of the Higher Commercial School on Thursday, April 12th. The subject on which he had been requested to speak was "The Training of the English Gentleman." There was no interruption, but the Bishop's enunciation was exceedingly clear and he held his large audience in rapt attention. The Public Schools and Universities' system of education in England having been developed from ancient times, and having adapted itself to the needs of each generation, was so peculiarly a national growth that it would be impracticable to try to reproduce it in any other soil than its own. The Bishop's hearers felt conscious that there was certainly nothing answering to it in modern Japan. Nevertheless, the main principle insisted on by the lecturer was one that cannot be too often reiterated in any country, namely, that education did not mean counting, storing the mind with knowledge, but simply meant the training of the character—the moral and the social training as much as the intellectual. This could only be done in small measure by books, but character was formed by making boys and young men responsible members of a corporate body or society and infusing into that society high ideas of duty and honour. The lecturer dwelt on the importance of the moral training, and in a few words on the power of the school and college chapel and the religious influence.

The Minister of Education introduced the lecturer, Baron Suematsu proposed a vote of thanks which elicited great applause, and the British Ambassador, who added a few words, was also highly received.

MESSES. Pollak Bros., through their Yokohama branch, have contributed the sum of ¥5,500 towards the relief of the famine sufferers in the three Northern Provinces. The gift was sent through Governor Suda.

VISCOUNT HAYASHI.

ARRIVES IN HONGKONG.

25th inst. By the Norddeutscher Lloyd's s.s. *Prinz Heinrich*, which came into port this morning, arrived Viscount Hayashi, Japanese Ambassador, who is en route to Japan on leave. Viscount Hayashi is accompanied by his son and daughter, Mr. G. Kumabe, acting consul for Japan, proceeded on board the *Prinz Heinrich*, called upon the Viscount, and escorted him and his suite ashore to call upon His Excellency the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan. Later in the forenoon the party proceeded to view the sights of the City, and subsequently returned to Government House to be the guests of His Excellency the Governor, at luncheon and dinner. To-night the Viscount, his son and his secretary will return on board the *Prinz Heinrich*, which proceeds on her voyage north to-morrow.

ALLEGED WRONGDOING DISMISSAL.

A MONEY-LENDER IN COURT.

25th inst. Manna Singh, of No. 13, Duddell Street, against Messrs. A. S. Watson and Company, Limited. This was a summons heard at the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, in which Manna Singh, formerly watchman, sued Messrs. A. S. Watson and Company, limited, for the sum of \$100, in that they, on March 28 last, did wrongfully and willfully determined his contract of service. Mr. J. H. Gardiner, in the office of Mr. O. D. Thomson, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. K. Harding, of Messrs. Ewens, Harston and Harding, for the defendant firm. Mr. Gardiner, in outlining the case, said that the complainant was a watchman employed by the defendant firm. On March 28th, for no reason whatever, they dismissed the complainant without a month's notice or compensation. The witness said that he proposed to take the cross-summons first—that of Watson and Company versus Manna Singh for misconduct. N. K. Davidson, assistant manager, A. S. Watson's aerated water department, said the defendant was the No. 1 watchman. He was engaged about two months ago on probation. This was made clear to the defendant. During his employment he had to be present at the factory for eight or ten days prior to his dismissal—about eight or ten days prior to his dismissal—he was wanted for duty in the factory. He could not be found, with the result that instead of having two watchmen at the doors, one of the doors had to be closed, and another watchman subsequently engaged. The defendant did not turn up for nearly an hour. The defendant's hours of duty were from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. On other occasions when defendant ought to have been at work, witness saw him in company with Europeans, and also Indians, doing business—peasants, and also Indians, doing business. On money-lending, and transacting business in the daily papers, witness remembered reading in the daily papers a case in summary jurisdiction in which the defendant appeared as plaintiff. Here Mr. Harding handed in to the Magistrate a copy of the *Daily Press*, in which the case was reported.

His Worship (to Mr. Gardiner)—Have you read Mr. Justice Wille's remarks to the defendant? Mr. Gardiner—The report in the newspaper is incorrect, your Worship. Continuing, witness said that defendant had appeared in the Supreme Court for twelve times in a very short space of time. Cross-examined—The defendant was always asking for leave and witness was so "tired" of him that he thought he had better dismiss him. His reason also for the dismissal was on account of the case reported in the newspapers. His Worship said that defendant was a highly improper man to be employed. The cross-summons of Manna Singh against A. S. Watson & Co. was then heard. Mr. J. H. Gardiner prosecuted, and Mr. R. Harding defended. Manna Singh, sworn, said that he was dismissed by the defendant on March 28. Witness, on every occasion when he wanted leave, got permission, and Mr. Davidson never found fault with his work. Witness never read English. On the 16th ultimo, witness was made a copy of the *South China Morning Post* where the report of his case at the Supreme Court was printed. Mr. Gardiner—Do you know if the report is incorrect, your Worship. His Worship—That is nothing. Mr. Gardiner—I know the account of the case is incorrect, your Worship. Cross-examined: During the morning of March and April, witness was in Court four times only. He remembered the 12th of April being in Court. The Judge told him that he had a case of \$10 at issue and sent him away without the money. Witness did not remember the Judge saying he did not want to see him again. Witness never had trouble with a girl. He was fined last week for being drunk. Witness denied being dismissed from the Green Island Cement Works for receiving bribes.

His Worship said that in the case of Manna Singh against Watson's, he would dismiss it, as complainant was on probation. He was of opinion that the firm was justified in dismissing the man; he was a most undesirable man. As regards the other summons—Watson against Manna Singh—he could convict him, but under the circumstances he would dismiss that summons too.

THE MILL INDUSTRY OF INDIA.

The report of the Director-General of Commerce for British India is just out. From this it appears that at the end of the official year there were in all India 213 mills working 5,964,321 spindles and 47,305 looms. Of these 103 were spinning, 5 weavings, and 29 spinning and weaving mills—employing 196,369 hands daily. Of these hands, 127,677 were males, 37,728 females, 18,784 adults and 11,805 children. During the year five mills entirely stopped working. The nominal capital aggregated Rupees 173 crores, with a debt of Rs. 20 crores and 10 lacs, of which 15 crores and 95 lacs have been paid up. The Bombay Presidency lays claim to 70 per cent of the mills and spindles and 75 per cent of looms. In Native States as well as in the French possessions there were 19 mills working 284,050 spindles and 3,505 looms. Of the total quantity of yarn spun in British India, Bombay is responsible for 76 per cent of the production, Bengal 7 per cent, the United Provinces 5 and the Central Provinces 47 per cent. Most of the 213 mills do not spin yarn over 25s. count, the production of yarn below this count averaging 99 per cent of the whole output. Some of the mills by mixing Egyptian cotton with the Indian staples spin yarn of 40s. count and upwards, but their percentage is very small, the output of the last official year not exceeding one crore 70 lacs of pounds.

PHILIPPINE COMPANY, LIMITED.

25th inst. An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Philippine Company, Limited, was held at the offices of the National Bank of China, this afternoon. There were present: Messrs. J. F. Wright (chairman), G. C. Moxon, J. E. Joseph, Yeung Pak Leung, and P. Loureiro. The notice calling the meeting having been read. The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, I beg to propose that the firm Messrs. E. S. Kadonrie & Co. be appointed general managers of the company in the place of Messrs. Benjamin Kelly & Potts and that article 56 of the Company's articles of association be altered by substituting the words "E. S. Kadonrie & Co." for the words Benjamin, Kelly & Potts, be confirmed. Mr. G. C. Moxon seconded. The Chairman—That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance. This concluded the meeting.

MODERN EDUCATION IN CHINA.

A circular note has been issued by the Hsiangou, or Ministry of Education, exhorting the Viceroys, Governors, and Provincial Treasurers throughout the Empire to use their best efforts in spreading modern education within their respective jurisdictions, with special attention to the establishment and curriculum of normal schools and colleges. In a word, normal schools are the nurseries for the development of young men who are to be the teachers of the masses who are the nucleus of the nation. With an educated people China has the chance of being a strong and powerful Empire and so to stand on a par with the rest of the world. The circular note, upon the face of it, provincial authorities alone to make or mar the future of the country, according as they show patriotic energy and diligence or the contrary, in the fulfilment of the duties expected of them by the Throne. Finally, as an incentive to more diligent efforts than have been apparent hitherto amongst provincial authorities in the matter of spreading and pushing on modern education, a special High Commissioner will leave Peking in the autumn to make a tour of inspection of all the colleges and schools of the Empire, and upon his report to the Throne as to the result of that tour will depend the fitness of the high authorities holding office in the provinces to continue or be dismissed from their posts. The Emperor is determined that there shall be no more delay or shirking of duty in the universal spread of education in the Empire.

GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION AT OSACA.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

As reported by telegram in the *Telegraph* of the 17th inst., an explosion of gunpowder occurred at Osaka shortly after nine on the morning of that day which might have had terrible results, but which was unattended by any fatality. From the *Japan Chronicle*—At about 9.20 a roar as of thunder was heard all over the city, and in the north-west. The smoke was seen to rise in the north-west. The citizens could scarcely recover from their alarm when a second roar, louder than the first, caused great excitement and shook the whole city. The explosion of a gunpowder merchant at Fuku-mura, Mr. Aways, had been blown to pieces and surrounding property damaged to a great extent. For some time after the explosion nothing could be seen for the thick smoke. The violence of the shocks which bejuggled from the fact that the ground and neighbouring villages were knocked to the ground and women faint. The premises of Mr. Aways were three storehouses, in one being stored gunpowder, rifle cartridges, fuses, and gun cotton; in another concussion and other fuses; and in the third dynamite. These, of course, were blown to atoms, but all the operatives at the time were working in a brick building, which actually escaped undamaged, and only one or two men received slight hurts. The damage to surrounding property was very great, and the embankment of the new Yodo-gawa for a distance of 100 feet was torn up. Fissures were made in all sorts of stone about, and the wreckage of all sorts was strewn about. No lives were lost. Hamlets near Fuku-mura suffered serious damage, and passengers in railway trains, &c., on hearing the reports and feeling the shocks rushed for the exits in their desire to provide for their own safety.

From further particulars it appears that the premises of the Osaka Sulphuric Acid and Soda Company which are situated just beyond the new Yodo river, opposite the site of the explosion, suffered very severely. All the explosives stored in the factory—with the exception of brick-built houses—were severely knocked about, with ceilings and walls giving way and windows blown to pieces. The strongly-built wall around the company was also completely destroyed. Fortunately all the operatives, about 60 in number, were at work in the brick buildings, and only two or three were slightly hurt. The damage to the factory premises is estimated at about ¥100,000.

In Fuku-mura, 386 houses were more or less damaged. In Ono-mura—239 houses were damaged, 53 severely, and in Hyakujima 135 houses were affected. The actual cause of the explosion remains unexplained. It is stated that at about 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon the man in charge of the explosives depot took out sixteen cases of gunpowder to be delivered to the Kuwabara Shoten in Dojima, Osaka. It is supposed the man carelessly piled up the cases after the required number was taken out, and that later the cases on top fell down and in some way were exploded. The loss is estimated at about ¥40,000. Yoko Office, Mr. Aways, the owner of the depots, who admits that sixteen cases of powder were taken out, Monday afternoon, maintains that the explosion can not be attributed to any negligence on the part of his employee, in view of the fact that the explosion took place over ten hours after the store had been opened. In the course of examination by the police, the wife of the man in charge of the depot stated that her husband had gone out on Tuesday morning, the day of the explosion, with the key of the depot, so that it is possible he entered the store on the day of the explosion. Four years ago an explosion took place at this depot. A quantity of powder got damaged by rain, and the man in charge was drying the powder when it exploded, and he was killed. The man now in charge of the depot is the son of the man killed on that occasion. Mr. Aways, the proprietor, immediately after the explosion sent his employees to the neighbouring villages and presented them with boiled rice and other provisions. He further proposes to present them with 30 to 50 koku of rice, as compensation for their losses.

LASCARS IN TROUBLE.

25th inst. This morning, at the Police Court, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, twelve lascars, the crew of the s.s. *Manica*, were charged with disobeying the lawful commands of Captain R. Leslie, on the 24th inst. The defendants pleaded guilty, remarking that they could not do the work. Mr. W. H. Butterfield, chief engineer, said that defendants were coal trimmers and firemen on board the s.s. *Manica*, and that they had signed on for one year at Singapore. They were given one month's wages in advance and had only done five days' work. Yesterday afternoon defendants struck work and gave no reason for their conduct. His Worship—Are you prepared to take them back? Witness—Yes. Inspector Langley—They are wanted on board, your Worship, as the vessel leaves today. His Worship (to defendants)—Are you prepared to go back to the ship? If not, I will have to send you all to goal. Defendants (altogether)—We will not go back. We prefer to go to goal. His Worship—Have I any power to put these men aboard ship. Insp. Langley—I think you have, your Worship. The case adjourned for a few minutes, to ascertain whether the men could be put on board. His Worship—I give you another chance. Do you want to go on board? Defendants—No. Insp. Langley—I am doing another charge, that of desertion against the defendants, and I would ask your Worship to discharge them on the present charge. The defendants were discharged, and re-arrested on a charge of deserting the s.s. *Manica* on the 24th inst., by refusing to go on board. The defendants admitted the charge. His Worship—I am satisfied that your behaviour has been frivolous. I make an order that you be forcibly put on board the ship this afternoon.

U.S. TRANSPORT DISABLED.

TOWED TO MANILA.

According to a cablegram received at Philippines Division headquarters from Colonel Dugan, commanding the 1st Infantry, en route to Manila on board the transports *McClintock* and *Kilpatrick*, announces that the *McClintock* is disabled and proceeding to Manila in tow of the *Kilpatrick*. The cable is from Singapore, dated April 15, and states that the *Kilpatrick* has been towing the *McClintock* since March 29. The dispatch adds that the vessels will arrive in Manila on April 23.

THE COST OF LIVING.

ASTONISHINGLY INCREASED CHARGES.

Nothing strikes the resident on returning from a brief sojourn abroad more than the alteration in the cost of living in Japan, says the *Kobe Herald*. Prices are found to have advanced enormously. This important fact appears with far greater force to the resident who has been absent for a term of years. To such the altered conditions are a revelation. The rates of five or ten years ago are recalled with regret and this feeling is not mitigated by the conviction that the figures which we are no longer privileged to think that the conditions of life here are vastly different from those of the various countries of the world are in process of being levelled up, as the standards of the West are being adopted by the most progressive peoples of the East. It is customary to attribute the great changes which we see going on to the military enterprises in which Japan has been compelled to engage, but it is doubtful if this is the sole explanation. Unquestionably the two great wars which added renown have caused a vast appreciation in values generally, but the main features of Occidental civilisation has also contributed to bring about the vast change which all old residents have had to note. It need hardly be said that rents and wages have advanced proportionately. Dwelling houses that could be obtained for 45 or 50 yen a few years ago now cost 90 or 100 and the wages of domestic servants are approximately double what they were formerly, for the enhanced cost of living has told severely upon the Japanese just as it has upon the foreigner. It is a notable fact that people here who are not acquainted with the cost of living in Japan to-day are greatly surprised to find that the cost of vegetables that are in constant demand for the table are dearer here than they are in England. When in addition to these facts we consider that taxes have been enormously increased—the income tax for instance is 250 per cent. higher now than it was before the Russo-Japanese war—and that the tobacco monopoly has exactly doubled the cost of even the most ordinary cigarette, it may be admitted that the time has come when an effort should be made to re-adjust incomes and rates and tariffs, generally.

A CHINESE BOOK OF MARTYRS.

It is stated that the Waiwupu has sent a circular notification to the Viceroys and Governors throughout the Empire to send, without delay, a detailed list of every disagreement, riot, or anti-Christian demonstration that has occurred from the earliest times until the present, and to give a full account of what took place at each affair, the punishments administered, if any, and amount of indemnity demanded, and eventually paid by the Government. The date furnished by the officials of the whole Empire are to be compiled and put into book form and they will be used as a basis for a proposed conference to take place some time this year, or early next, between representatives of the Government and the chief representatives of the various Christian churches and Roman Catholic missions in China for the drawing up of mutual regulations to guide officials and non-converts in their future relations and conduct towards each other. The principal point to be aimed at is, of course, the desire to so arrange matters that if anything should occur to cause friction between the two great sections of the State, it will enable those in authority easily to fix the blame on the responsible party, and to fix the same speedily and amicably settlement between those concerned. This, it is hoped, will remove a source of danger which is constantly threatening the peace and good order of the country, and also endangering the harmony and good-will existing between the Imperial Government and Foreign Powers.—N. C. D. News.

LEAVE of absence to the neighbouring countries on private affairs has been granted to Lieutenant R. M. Ranking, R.A.M.C., from 27th April to 28th May.

SAN FRANCISCO CATASTROPHE.

[Telegram from Governor, Hongkong, to President, U.S.A., dated 23rd April, 1906.]

"Colony of Hongkong, which has many 'relations with California, expresses to you 'deep sorrow at San Francisco catastrophe and heartfelt sympathy with sufferers.'"

[Reply from U.S.A., dated 24th April, 1906.]

"The President directs me to thank you 'sincerely for your sympathetic message' which he highly appreciates."

"ELIHU ROOR, 'Secretary of State.'"

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

SERVICE TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

The local agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. writes us under to-day's date as follows:—"As a matter of news and information, please be advised that, in consequence of the terrible calamity that has befallen San Francisco, there will be no sailing of the steamers of this company, from that port for Hongkong, until further notice."

RECORDING THE SHOCK AT MANILA.

Judging from the record taken from the Vincenti microseismograph at the Manila Observatory, the earthquake which occurred at San Francisco on the 18th must have done considerable damage as the amplitude and duration of the movements registered at such a great distance, reveal an earthquake of great violence. On 19th April, at 9h. 22m. 42s. p.m. the Vincenti microseismograph began to register a microseismic disturbance due to a very distant earthquake, undoubtedly that felt in San Francisco. When the disturbance took place in San Francisco it was about half-past five in the morning. According to latest investigations, it took twenty minutes at least for the waves to reach Manila, thus the earthquake must have occurred in San Francisco at about a quarter past five. This is approximate. The two horizontal components registered perfectly, the ENE-NNW component acquiring an amplitude of four millimeters and the NNW-SSE a little more than one. The vertical movements were scarcely perceptible. The preliminary vibrations of first and second grade lasted 34 minutes and 52 seconds the length being proportionate to the distance between Manila and San Francisco. The duration of the oscillations of maximum amplitude were 30 minutes and 16 seconds, and the total duration of the earthquake, including the small final oscillations, was three hours and ten seconds. The record shows that there was a distinct tremor lasting several minutes before the shock was felt. This tremor was probably unnoticed, and so slow was its increase that no unit walls of the buildings began to cave in and roofs fall, did the people realise that a violent earthquake was threatening to swallow up the entire city.

The force of the shock was first felt about 5.15 a.m. San Francisco time about 9.30 p.m. Manila time according to the log book of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company. About twenty minutes after the shock had reached its maximum force in San Francisco and the buildings were tottering on their bases, the needles of the Vincenti apparatus here commenced to vibrate with considerable rapidity. The observer on night duty at the observatory watched the needle as it waved to and fro over the paper, tracing its path on the smoked surface, recording in miniature at a distance of some 8,000 miles, the oscillations of the earth 1 and around the fast falling city, apparently the seismic centre. Finding the vibrations of the needle assumed dimensions which indicated something more than a passing local or distant tremor, the observer called the attention of Padre Algue, the director of the weather bureau, to the fact. Padre Algue at once realized the importance of the movements of the apparatus, and watched with intent interest the upward and downward movements of the ponderous needles as they corresponded to the upward and downward movements of the central masonry pillars, and the weights which conveyed to the needles the life which caused them to tell their tale on the paper record over which they ran like the attenuated legs of a spider. Quicker and quicker the needles travelled over the prepared surface, recording the oscillations and telling in austere and awe inspiring silence the terrible tale of destruction taking place at a long distance, but somewhere unknown. Curve after curve was rolled on to the record, each telling of the destruction of some magnificent building, or the killing of some unfortunate victim of the earthquake. Where the destruction to life and property was taking place could not be conjectured. The needles told it all as they silently moved along, each like the finger of God tracing on the pages of the world's history the story of one of the greatest catastrophes that has ever occurred.—Cablenews.

SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE.

HONGKONG MERCHANTS CONTRIBUTE \$20,000.

26th inst. In response to an appeal from the Chinese Minister at Washington for funds to assist the homeless and ruined Chinese in San Francisco, a meeting of prominent Chinese merchants in Hongkong was held on Monday, at the Tung Wah Hospital. The directors of the hospital called the meeting and represented the situation to those present. All promised to subscribe, but in view of the urgency of the case, it was decided to utilise the funds of the hospital in part and send a first instalment of \$10,000 (gold) to San Francisco, the balance being paid by Chinese merchants. Subscriptions are now being collected. When the total amount is known, the directors will be refunded the money so generously contributed by the hospital in the emergency. The merchants in Hongkong, having dealings with San Francisco, proved only too willing to give a helping hand to their unfortunate brethren in the erstwhile Golden City of the West. The first instalment was remitted yesterday.

THE Siamese bank known as the Book Club has not changed its name though it has been re-organised. An expert European adviser for the negotiation of the foreign business, has been found in the person of Mr. R. Kilian, who arrived at Bangkok from Hongkong a few weeks ago. The capital of the Book Club, says the *Danchook Times*, is for the present three million ticals of which the greater part is held in Siam. A certain number of shares are also held in Denmark and Germany, while two of the directors are said to be foreigners resident in Bangkok. The Book Club has excellent and well appointed offices in the City.

MORE MORPHINE SEIZURES.

\$22,000 WORTH OF THE DRUG SEIZED.

25th inst. Yesterday afternoon a gang of excise officers, under the direction of the chief excise officer, made their way to the Kowloon godowns, on information received, in search for more morphine stored in the warehouse. Their information was no doubt correct, for on entering godown No. 15, they discovered and seized eighteen cases more of the drug which are valued at about \$22,000. This morning Mr. G. Hogarth, representing the Opium Farmer, made an application to Mr. F. A. Hazeland for the posting of notices in the godowns and at the Police Court informing the public of the find and calling for claimants. His Worship—Can you not find any claimants? Applicant—No, your Worship. His Worship—What is this drug used for? Applicant—Mostly for injection purposes, your Worship. The application for the posting of notices was granted.

CLAIMANT FOR FORFEITED DRUG.

21st inst. In our issue of last evening we reported that Mr. F. B. Deacon, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared on behalf of the Opium Farmer and applied for the confiscation of eleven cases of compound opium (muriate of morphia) that were seized by excise officers on March 6th and 7th at Kowloon. There being no claimant for the goods at the time, Mr. F. A. Hazeland granted the order. This morning at the Magistracy, Mr. H. Bailey, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared on behalf of Messrs. MacEwen, Frickel, and Company to claim four cases of the morphia that were confiscated. His Worship—Was this the morphia that was ordered to be forfeited yesterday? Mr. Hogarth—Yes, your Worship. Mr. Bailey—The four cases I am referring to, your Worship, are the property of Messrs. MacEwen, Frickel and Company, which were to be transhipped, and the facts I have to tell your Worship will. His Worship—Very well. According to the Ordinance if no claimant turns up after the expiration of one week the drug can be disposed of by the Opium Farmer. Mr. Bailey—Very well. His Worship—Have you taken possession of the morphia? Mr. Hogarth—Yes, your Worship. His Worship—Then inform the Opium Farmer not to dispose of four cases as there are claimants. Mr. Hogarth—Very good, your Worship. His Worship—See that you send in the necessary application form as early as you can. I will hear you on Wednesday, at 11.30 a.m. Mr. Bailey—As your Worship pleases.

JUDGMENT FOR CLAIMANT.

RE-HEARING GRANTED.

23rd inst. The case in which Mr. John Hastings, representing Cheung Pat Wa, applied a few days ago for the return of seven cases of compound opium (muriate of morphia) which were seized at the Kowloon godowns and in lighters by the Opium Farm excise officers, on March 6th and 7th, and in which Mr. F. A. Hazeland reserved judgment, came up for decision at the Police Court this forenoon. Mr. F. B. Deacon, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared on behalf of the Opium Farmer, and Mr. John Hastings for the claimant. His Worship said:—In these proceedings I am required to give a decision on these two questions: (1)—Has the Ordinance, No. 8 of 1891, any application to "compound opium?" (2)—What is the title of the claimant to these goods, the subject matter of these proceedings? The solicitor for the claimant contends that the word "opium" in Ordinance No. 8 of 1891 word "opium" in Ordinance No. 8 of 1891 does not include "compound opium." It was admitted that the goods, the subject matter of these proceedings, came within the definition of "compound opium" in Ordinance No. 10 of 1904. Section 1 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1904 is as follows:—"This Ordinance may be cited as the Prepared Opium Amendment Ordinance, 1891, and shall be read and construed as one with the Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1891." Section 2 of this Ordinance is as follows:—"Section 2 of the principal Ordinance shall be amended by the addition of the following definition, to-wit: 'The expression 'compound opium' means any compound which does not come under the above definition of 'prepared opium' and which contains opium or any constituent or alkaloid thereof, however the original form of such opium may have been altered.' The construction to be placed on the two sections is that, although a compound of opium may not come within such exact definition of prepared 'opium' notwithstanding that it does come within such exact definition and that when the word opium occurs in the principal Ordinance it is to include compound of opium. I am, therefore, of opinion that the provisions of Ordinance No. 8 of 1891 apply to compound of opium. With respect to the title of the claimant, these goods the following facts have been proved. These goods were purchased by the claimant, Cheung Pat Wa, under the following contract:—"Hongkong, 31st June, 1905. 'Mr. Cheung Pat Wa. 'Dear Sir,—We have this day sold to you the undermentioned goods for arrival in two shipments, first to be within two months. Delivery to be taken on arrival. Payments at seven days' sight bill; fourteen cases each twenty-five bottles McFarlane & Co.'s white label muriate of morphia. Prices and shipments subject to confirmation by wire on two quotations given by McFarlane & Co., from our agents. Five per cent. commission including agents' and compradore's commission.—(Signed) RUMJAHN & Co.'"

Section 2 of the Sale of Goods Ordinance, No. 4 of 1896, is as follows:—"Unless a different intention appears the following are rules for ascertaining the intention of the parties as to the time at which the property in the goods is to pass to the buyer. Rule 1: When there is an unconditional contract for the sale of specific goods in a deliverable state the property in the goods passes to the buyer when the contract is made and it is immaterial whether the time of payment, or the time of delivery, or both, is or is not postponed." On the 26th April Messrs. Rumjahn & Company gave the claimant notice of the arrival of these goods. On the 7th April these goods were seized by the Opium Farmer under the Ordinance. My finding is that the said Cheung Pat Wa was the owner of these goods at the time they were seized by the Opium Farmer. Mr. Hastings asked whether his client was entitled to the goods. His Worship said that that was not so, he had only found his client to be the owners under the Ordinance. Mr. Hastings—But I came here to prove my claim, and your Worship says I have done so. His Worship said the question now was whether the opium farmer intended to take further proceedings. Mr. Deacon said that that was exactly what he had already expressed to his Worship.

Mr. Hastings remarked that he had claimed the goods and that his Worship had found that his claim had been proved.

His Worship—Yes.

Mr. Hastings—I will then ask for an order for the goods.

His Worship said that before making that order he would want to see what proceedings the Opium Farmer will take.

Mr. Deacon—My friend's clients will get his summons to-day.

Mr. Hastings then said, he had instructions to claim seven more cases of morphine—out of the eleven cases in the second seizure, and in which Mr. Bailey claimed four.

After considerable argument, His Worship said he would grant a rehearing on Wednesday next, which will include Mr. Bailey's claims.

WHAT IS A COMPOUND OF OPIUM?

27th inst.

At the Police Court this forenoon, before Mr. F. A. Hazeldan, claims were made for the delivery of the compound of opium (muriate of morphine) seized and forfeited by the Opium Farmer recently, on an order issued by the Court.

Mr. F. B. Deacon, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, represented the Opium Farmer. Mr. John Hastings representing Messrs. Fuk Lan Tong and Kwong Wing Sang, of Shanghai, applied for seven cases, and Mr. H. Bailey, of Messrs. Johnston, McKean and Master, representing Messrs. McDunnell, Frickel and Company, of Duddell Street, as the transhippers, and the China and Japan Trading Company, as holders of the bill of lading, applied for four cases.

His Worship—Are they claims for all the cases?

Mr. Hastings—Yes. I claim seven cases and my friend, Mr. Bailey, four.

Mr. Deacon said that under a certain ordinance his Worship had power to grant a rehearing of the case. He submitted that the court reconsider the decision it had already given, and nothing more.

His Worship—Do I understand that you have an objection to their application?

Mr. Deacon—Yes.

Continuing, Mr. Deacon said that as the morphine had already been forfeited by the Court, he thought it belonged to the farm.

His Worship—Is that your argument?

Mr. Hastings said that Mr. Bailey and himself were in the same matter and he proposed that both cases be taken together.

Mr. Hastings said that his client was a resident of Shanghai, and the morphine came out to be transhipped to Shanghai. The documents were with the Bank in Shanghai. He understood that this was the usual course.

The man in Shanghai paid the bill of exchange, took the documents, and sent them to Hongkong, where the goods were taken delivery of and transhipped. The reason why the application was not made before was that the agent in Hongkong did not know of the seizure. He intended to submit certain points to show why the sections did not apply here.

The first was that sections 32 and 39 referred to opium only and not to compounds of opium. Mr. Hastings then referred to a judgment given in a case some days ago, from which he submitted that the law was that opium was not a compound of opium, and that the sections referred to opium only, and not to compounds of opium.

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tutes must be construed according to the letter of them and not given a wider meaning than they expressed, and he submitted that whatever the legislators may have intended the fact remained that the distinction was made between opium and compounds.

Mr. Bailey, continuing, said that he was another point and that was that just about the goods were seized without a warrant.

His Worship: It is not necessary.

Mr. Bailey said that the Ordinance only provided for the seizure by police officers on board ships without warrant.

Mr. Deacon said that the opium Mr. Bailey was referring to was seized in the godown under warrant.

Mr. Bailey then said that in any case the seizure was not a seizure of opium, but of what cases were to be seized, and therefore no one had an opportunity of explaining the circumstances of the case, nor did the owners know the goods had been seized. After submitting further authorities he said that on this point it was clear the Godown Company was in possession of the goods, and the notice was bad because it did not specify the marks, and therefore it meant that all owners of such cases in the godown would have to look out for themselves, and that was not fair.

At the Magistrate's Court this forenoon, before Mr. F. A. Hazeldan, the proceedings were continued in which Mr. John Hastings, claimed seven cases of compound opium, (muriate of morphine), for two Chinese firms at Shanghai, and Mr. H. Bailey, of Messrs. Johnston, McKean and Master, representing Messrs. McDunnell, Frickel and Company, of Duddell Street, as the transhippers, and the China and Japan Trading Company, as holders of the bill of lading, applied for four cases.

His Worship—Are they claims for all the cases?

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK'S EX-EMPLOYEE.

EXAMINED IN BANKRUPTCY.

IMMENSE SUMS INVOLVED.

27th inst.

In Bankruptcy Jurisdiction this afternoon, His Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, presiding, the public examination in bankruptcy of Lau Wai Chun, ex-employee of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, ex parte Lau Ying Shou, salt merchant, of No. 6 Ko Shing Street, creditor, was commenced.

Mr. R. C. Master, of Messrs. Johnston, McKean and Master, appeared for the petitioner creditor, Mr. H. J. Gedge, of Messrs. Johnston, McKean and Master, appeared for Lau Wai Chun.

Lau Wai Chun examined by Mr. Wakeman, Official Receiver, said he was formerly head comptroller to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, being appointed thereto fourteen years ago. Besides the business of the Bank he had no other business. From the Bank he received as salary \$625 a month and was paid commission as well. It was correct that his liabilities amounted to \$193,657. About \$60,000 of that was money borrowed by him, but as for the rest he stood security jointly with others. Out of the \$300,000 he only received \$60,000. He did not remember when he first commenced borrowing money, but he did so from time to time. From the Yu Fat Bank he borrowed about \$10,000 for his own use, and the balance was guaranteed. The Wong Fuk firm borrowed the money and he and others stood security. The money, \$50,000 odd, was not borrowed by him; he only stood security. He was a sleeping partner in the Wong Fuk firm. The \$300,000 was due by the firm and not by him alone. The money was borrowed from the Lai Hing Bank. Out of that sum \$200,000 was raised on mortgage of certain houses in Lyndhurst Terrace, owned by him and Mr. Fa Ting-jong. Of the moneys advanced to the Wong firm the money was sent up to Canton. Mr. Fa Ting-jong received all the money. Witness was never a partner in the Lai Hing Bank, and never had any share or interest in it. He knew that Mr. Fa Ting-jong had sworn that he was a partner in the Lai Hing Bank, but he did not believe him. He was a partner in the Wong Fuk firm.

Mr. Wakeman: Was that true?—Well, he said so, but I was not a partner.

Was that true?—No, it was not true.

Witness, continuing, said his name was not Mr. Fook Hong; it had been said he had a firm in that name, but it was not his name. Mr. Fa Ting-jong often said saw him in his office in the Bank. As regarded the Wong Fuk firm, they sold goods to him as did the Wing Sing Long, but he was never a partner in either firm. Any statement that he was a partner in those firms or in the Lai Hing Bank was untrue. He never used the name of Lau Wai Chun, and held no shares in the Bank in that name. He knew a man of that name by sight, but did not remember if he had ever spoken to him. He knew Wong Sau Po, who was the manager of the Lai Hing Bank; he used to buy goods from him, but he said he was his partner he said what was not true.

When he was comptroller of the Hongkong Bank he bought many bills for large amounts from the Lai Fung, and the Lai Fung got the money from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and the Bank paid to collect the money in Penang, Singapore, Rangoon and other places from the Lai Fung's agents. The Lai Hing also sold bills. He did not remember on whose names the bills were drawn. It was a fact that he asked Wong Sau Po to guarantee those bills, but he did not remember exactly. The bills were drawn on the Bank under the names of Hong Sing, Loong and others. He received the money, the Bank paid for these bills; they were all handed over to the Wong Fung company of Canton, and a lottery company.

Mr. Wakeman: Of which you were a partner?—Yes.

Then you were interested in the raising of these moneys?—Yes.

Continuing, witness did not say to Wong Sau Po that he was a partner in the Bank sufficient to meet his liabilities. As regards a share in the Lai Fung, it was said that he applied for shares it was untrue.

Mr. Wakeman: Do you keep any account books regarding all these moneys?—No; I did not have the money, it all went on to Mr. Fa Ting-jong and others, and I never kept any account of my expenditure.

Continuing, witness said he had no other property than his furniture and his share in the property in Lyndhurst Terrace. He first became aware that he was unable to meet his liabilities in January, February or March of this year. A year ago he was able to meet his liabilities if the debts due to him had been paid, but all the people were hard up. The sum of \$300,000 due from the Wong Fung had not been paid, and the guarantor was a rich man in Macao—Loong Chai Chi. He was also one of the partners in the Wong Fung.

Mr. Wakeman: In your statement you have put down the Wong Fung as owing you \$50,000, but it is a bad debt?—Yes, it is a bad debt.

Mr. Master then, on behalf of the petitioner creditor, examined the bankrupt. Witness said he admitted owing the petitioner creditor the money claimed. By the Vicero's shutting down on the lottery company, bankrupt's difficulties were brought about.

Mr. Dixon said he would like to examine the bankrupt.

His Honour: But how do I know you are a creditor?

Mr. Dixon said his client was not present, but if he proved his claim, and the Official Receiver disallowed the claim he still remained a creditor, and under the Act every creditor was entitled to examine a bankrupt. In proof of his claim he might mention he was taking steps against the bankrupt.

His Honour: How far have you gone?

Mr. Dixon: I have got the action set down for hearing.

After further argument His Honour said he would hear what Mr. Dixon had to say, but at the same time he must prove that he was a creditor.

Mr. Dixon then said he must ask His Lordship to adjourn his application and the public hearing, and then he would prove his title.

His Honour: Well, what has Mr. Wakeman to say to that?

Mr. Wakeman: As far as I am concerned I have no objection.

His Honour: Has any one else anything to say?

After short discussion it was arranged that the public examination stand adjourned for a fortnight.

On the 20th inst., at Shanghai, the portrait of Sir H. M. Jackson, which has been presented to the Court by the members of the local Bar, was unveiled. It is the portrait of former Chief Justice of H. M. Court in China and Corea and has been hung in the Judges' room, but a little while since the officers of the Court decided that the public should have the benefit of seeing these pictures of judicial dignitaries, and so they were removed to the Court-house appropriately at the same time that an addition was to be made to them.

WOMAN SUES FOR ALIMONY.

REFUSED TO LIVE WITH CONJUGINE.

27th inst.

A young Chinese woman appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeldan this morning, to summon her husband for support.

Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for the complainant and Mr. Otto Kong Sing for the defendant.

It was stated that defendant was willing to support the complainant, but the young woman refused to live in his house, owing to the fact that defendant kept a concubine in the house, who took control of domestic affairs and gave her a pretty bad time.

Mr. Kong Sing said that the woman knew perfectly well that the other woman was her defendant's house before she married him. Defendant married her on a forenoon, and left for Canton on the afternoon of the same day. When he returned, three days afterwards, his wife had vanished and would not come back.

Mr. Grist said that it was not likely she would, she was tired of waiting. (Laughter.) You don't expect a woman to wait for a man who runs away from her to his concubine before he is married a day. She will live with this man if he will fire the concubine or set up a separate establishment for her.

His Worship—I don't think he will do that. She is rather elderly! (Laughter.)

Mr. Kong Sing—I don't think you will say it was desertion to leave her for three days. Is it likely the defendant got married just to run away from her?

The case was adjourned.

A DISHONEST COOLIE.

CONVICTED OF THEFT.

27th inst.

Wong Sun, a rickshaw coolie, residing at 10, 251, Queen's Road West, was charged at the Magistrate's Court today with stealing a gold bangle, valued at \$25, the property of a Mrs. Hasi, of No. 31, Wong-nien-chong Road, on the 26th inst. Mrs. Annie Hasi said that about 3.30 p.m. yesterday she engaged defendant's vehicle at the Central Market. On the way she got out some purchases and engaged defendant to carry her things. At the Civil Hospital she missed her gold bangle, and on arrival at No. 7 Station she reported her loss.

The rickshaw coolies were searched at the Station and the bangle was found in defendant's pocket. Defendant had nothing to say in answer to the charge, and his Worship sentenced him to two months' hard labour and six hours' strokes.

ALLEGED BANKNOTE FORGERY.

JAPANESE RUNNER ON TRIAL.

27th inst.

Ken Iwakura, a boarding-house runner, residing at No. 28, Connaught Road Central, appeared on remand at the Police Court this afternoon to answer the serious charges.

He was charged on the 17th April, he had in his possession four for. ed bank notes for \$10 each, on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; and that he attempted to defraud Tan Ching, a watchmaker, at No. 34, Queen's Road East. It was also alleged that he attempted to defraud Lok Wing, a carpenter carrying on business at No. 2, Queen's Road East.

The defendant pleaded not guilty.

Inspector Gough, prosecuting, and the defendant were examined in outline the facts of the case, said that on the 10th inst., defendant went to a shop—half of which was occupied by a watchmaker, and the other half by a box maker—and after bargaining for a watch handed the accountant a \$10 bill, and received \$5 in silver change. The accountant of the watchmaker's shop—after the defendant had departed—had his doubts as to the genuineness of the banknote, and took it to a licensed moneychanger, who where he learnt it was bad. On the 17th inst. the defendant returned to the same shop, but instead of going to the watchmaker, went to the box-maker and purchased a box. He handed the master of the shop a \$10 bill. This latter took across to the accountant of the watchmaker's shop, and as he discovered that this note was also bad the defendant was given in charge. On arrival at a Police Station the Japanese was searched.

One \$10 banknote was discovered in the bosom of his kimono, and another attached to his leg, while a third \$10 bill was found lying on the floor, at defendant's feet. He was accordingly charged.

Malcolm Murray, assistant in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, after inspecting the five \$10 banknotes, said they were forgeries. They purported to be \$10 bills and made out on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Further evidence was heard, and the accused committed for trial.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

DOCK CHARGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir,—Early in the week you reported that one of the two American transports en route to Manila had been disabled and was taken in tow of her sister-ship to Singapore. While there, it is understood, the disabled vessel did not undergo any repairs, and on the 15th inst. both vessels left for the Philippines. It is stated that during the stay of the transports in the Southern port, a Press representative elicited the information from one of the engineers on board that, the reason why the necessary repairs were not effected in Singapore was that the charges were prohibitive and that the Navy authorities considered they could do the repairs much more cheaply in their own yards than was possible either in Singapore or Hongkong.

I have italicized "Hongkong" to draw attention to the conviction that, if the allegations of the U.S. naval officer is true, it betrays the authorities of our repairing yard to remove the stigma attaching to the Company. But if the unconvincing authority given to our dock establishments of their high charges is baseless, it equally betrays the Company's directors to exercise their energy to set before the American Naval Authorities a correct appreciation of the facts that the local estimates are framed within reason and the charges are governed by current rates ruling in the market of the East.

In the past the American Navy has been amongst the best constituents of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. Why any estrangement should have existed between the Company and its patrons, is not easily conceivable to the man-in-the-street. As a matter of fact, none should exist. Given fact, good judgment, and a desire to please (which, I must be conceded, those in high places as regards the Dock's possess in a large measure) there is no good reason why Hongkong should not win back all the past favours from the American naval officials.

I have the latest Manila papers before me reporting the arrival of the transport *Kilpatrick* and *McClellan* at Manila. The latter is

the lame duck. Before unking this trip the *McClellan* had been laid up out of commission in New York harbour about three years. When she was ordered to be put in readiness for service a board of officers examined her thoroughly and the sum of \$25,000 (gold) was spent in necessary repairs. Of this amount a large proportion was used on the engines and boilers, and when the vessel left the shipyards

THE LIABILITIES OF PARTNERS.

27th inst.

A large number of individuals daily embark upon a partnership of a profitable scheme with some firm or person without knowing or realising the serious responsibilities, liabilities, and hazards they are incurring, and which the Partnership Act (1890) makes a necessity. On a person entering into a partnership, he immediately becomes jointly and severally responsible for all the firm's engagements during his term of partnership, and in the event of his partner becoming bankrupt (although through causes in no way connected with the firm), and the firm being unable to meet its liabilities (perhaps through his partner having withdrawn part of his capital, or through numerous other causes), then he becomes responsible, and might also be involved in bankruptcy.

Section 9 of the Partnership Act of 1890 reads:— "Every partner in a firm is liable jointly with the other partners, and, in Scotland, also, for all debts and obligations of the firm incurred while he is partner, and, after his death, his estate is also severally liable in a due course of administration for such debts and obligations so far as they remain unsatisfied, but subject in England or Ireland to the prior payment of his separate debts."

Another serious risk a partner incurs is that, his co-partners either through misfortune, or injudicious judgment, may suddenly involve the firm in liabilities far beyond its control, and thus implicate him, although he may have had no knowledge of his co-partners' transactions.

Section 10 of the Partnership Act of 1890 reads:— "Where by any wrongful act, or omission of any partner, acting in the ordinary course of the business of the firm, or with the authority of his co-partners, loss or injury caused to any person not being a partner in the firm, or any penalty is incurred, the firm is liable therefor to the same extent as the partner so acting or omitting to act."

Then again, a partner of necessity has to undertake responsibilities, in that he becomes responsible and is liable should the firm in the course of business receive any money or property for a third party for some special purpose, and that money be misappropriated by his co-partners, although he may know absolutely nothing of the matter.

Section 11 of the Partnership Act of 1890 reads:— (a) Where one partner acting within the scope of his apparent authority receives the money or property of a third person, and misapplies it; and (b) Where a firm in the course of business receives money or property of a third person, and the money or property received is misapplied by one or more of the partners while it is in the custody of the firm, the firm is liable to make good the loss."

And Section 12 of the same Act reads:— "Every partner is liable jointly with his co-partners, and also severally, for everything for which the firm while he is a partner therein becomes liable under either of the two last preceding sections."

Also a partner is not allowed to make a secret profit, i.e., without the knowledge and consent of all other partners, "from any transaction concerning the partnership, or from any use by him of the partnership property, name, or business connections," (Partnership Act, 1890, Section 20), and he "must account to the firm for any benefit derived," as also where a firm "has been dissolved by the death of a partner, and before the affairs thereof have been completely wound up either by any surviving partner, or the representatives of the deceased partner."

Section 30 of the same Act reads:— "If a partner, without the consent of the other partners, carries on any business of the same nature as, and competing with that of the firm, he must account for and pay over to the firm all profits made by him in that business."

Many persons actually incur liabilities, and run risks without the least knowledge that they are doing so. If a loan were made to a person under agreement whereby the lender would receive a certain amount of interest, and such an agreement were not otherwise open to objection, the lender would not be liable to the creditors, but if the agreement stipulated that the loan should be repayable out of the assets of the business or employed in the business, or gave the lender any power or control over the management of the business, or otherwise savoured of partnership, then the lender might discover that he was held responsible by the creditors, and with a large liability; the agreement affording him no protection. The stipulation in an agreement that the person shall not be considered as, and is not a partner, would be of no use where the agreement is of the nature of a partnership. From the preceding clauses it will clearly be seen that a partnership from whatever point considered is a most serious matter, and firms are always under unlimited liability.

It is obvious, therefore, that partnerships should be so arranged that the incurrance of unlimited liability is avoided.

The liability of any person, or firm, can be easily and inexpensively limited by resorting to the Companies Act, and converting the business into a private company whereby partners or individuals can manage, by registering under these Acts, to conduct their businesses and make their arrangements in precisely the same manner as by ordinary partnerships. By these means a partner can obtain the manifest advantages of absolutely limiting his liability, and of freeing all his private income from the risks of his business. Also a capitalist can secure himself against unlimited liability when making advances for Companies that do not come under the Partnership Act.

The Act of 1890 (section 1) interprets Partnerships as follows:—

1. "Partnership is the relation which subsists between persons carrying on a business in common with a view of profit.
2. But the relation between members of any company or association which is (a) registered as a company under the Companies Act, 1862, or any other Act of Parliament for the time being in force, and relating to the registration of joint stock companies.
3. It will, therefore, be seen that the liabilities and responsibilities accruing from the Partnership Act (1890) do not apply to those carrying on business under the Companies Act, 1862, as a private or public company.—*Curtis Gardner's Circular.*

A COOLIE named Ip Lai Chuen was charged before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourn, at the Magistrate's Court on Saturday, with being found in a house at No. 60, Macdonnell Road, Teim-tai-tai, at night, for an unlawful purpose. Inspector Langley said that this was a very aggravated case. Of late there had been many larcenies in this street. The defendant went up to the house in question, while a policeman was observing him, to try if he could gain admittance. He apparently failed, and was trying some other tactics, when he was arrested. "On being searched at the station all that defendant carried on his person was two cash in his pocket. Defendant said he had no place of abode. Sequel: "Some work and free board and lodging for fifteen days."

COMMERCIAL.

RAUB CRUSHING.

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. inform us that, according to telegraphic advices received to-day, the crushing of the Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd., for the past four weeks produced 712 ozs. smelted gold from 6,000 tons stone.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write in their circular of to-day's date as follows:—The market continues to rule quiet and there is no improvement to record during the past week; prices have not altered to any extent and the volume of business transacted has been small.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks are weaker after sales at \$86½, the market closing with sellers at this price. Nationals are slightly easier, no doubt on account of the forthcoming call, and can be negotiated at \$38.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons have been done at \$155, and are wanted at this rate. China Fraders are quoted at \$36. Unions are unchanged at \$795. Yangtzes are steady at \$175 ex dividend.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have been dealt in at \$86½ and \$87, but towards the close shares are procurable at \$86. Hongkong Fires are quiet at \$395.

Shipping.—China and Manilla have hardened and can probably be sold at \$19. Douglas Steamships are required for at \$11. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have sellers at \$25. Shell Transports have declined and are quoted at 27½. Indo-China have been neglected and continued out of favour at \$9½.

Refineries.—China Sugars have receded and are to be had at \$175. Luxons are quoted at \$25. Perak Sugars have reacted to \$11.80, but are firm at this rate.

Mining.—Raub is unchanged at \$1. We have been advised by wire that the crushing for the past four weeks produced 712 ozs. smelted gold from 6,000 tons stone. Chinese Engineers were inquired for in the early part of the week at \$15.45, but have since then weakened and shares can be had at \$15.10.

Ducks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have depreciated, no doubt owing to the approaching settlement, but shares are wanted at \$161. Farnhams are slightly weaker and are offering at \$11.20. Kowloon Wharves have been sold in small lots at \$10.44 and \$105. Hongkong Wharves, after sales at \$11.22½, are now offering at \$11.25.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have been disposed of at \$17 and are now inquired for at \$18. Shanghai Lands have buyers at \$13. Hongkong Hotels have sellers at \$13. Hongkong Estates have been booked at \$14. Kowloon Lands are without buyers at \$39. West Points are obtainable at \$53.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos are still in favour and shares have further appreciated to \$17.74. Hongkong Cottons have been done at \$16 and \$16½, but are now quoted at \$16. In the absence of local transactions in other Cotton Mills we follow the latest quotations from the North, which are given overleaf.

Miscellaneous.—Green Islands are quiet at \$29½. China Light and Powers are in request at \$10. Hall and Holtz have been fixed at \$12½ ex dividend of \$1 paid in Shanghai on 16th inst. Hongkong Electricities have been done at \$17 (old) and \$16½ for new shares. Imports have improved and are in demand at \$240. Ropes have found investors at \$29. Provident have changed hands at \$9. Watsons are firmer and after sales at \$13 and \$13½ are now asked for at \$13½. William Powells are quoted at \$10½.

FREIGHT.

Writing on the 27th inst., Messrs. Lamke and Rogge report:—The general position of our market as concerns coast freights is about the same as last described. Tonnage is not plentiful, but demand has not exceeded supply, and rates are about unchanged therefore.

Inquiries from Saigon after steamers there have been very few during the interval. Some boats on the spot are reported to have fixed at 13 and 14 cents for this port. At the close of the week a small way looked for locally, size not to exceed about 2,000 tons, rate 15, possibly 16 cents. For the Philippines, or by chartered freight, 29 cents. The shipping here unwilling to increase the quantity the freight has been left on the market. Nothing is apparently doing from Saigon for either Java or Japan, except the working off of previously fixed charters in latter direction. We hear of a fixture Saigon to Cebu, done elsewhere and rate not reported.

Bangkok after a temporary lull, is once more absorbing tonnage to load for this port over and above what liners supply, on liners' terms, 30/13 cents, and there has also been a charter locally for prompt of a handy boat for natives' account, at 28/21 cents, including downward freight.

Whilst from Java there is still nothing doing for outsiders either for this port or Japan, some demand has sprung up for loading at Hilo for this port, with business resulting at 18 and 21 cents according to size, also at 16 cents for all down river loading.

South Formosa ports to Japan there has been inquiry at about 15 cents. Newchwang has had no further inquiries for Canton. To lead there for Amoy two sailings are reported as effected in the local market for small cargoes at and about 25 cents.

Coal freights, despite scarcity of tonnage continue to rule low. Moji to Hongkong, business done at \$1.40 and \$1.30 respectively. Moji to Saigon at \$3.00, Mororan to Hongkong at \$2.00 per ton.

From Hongkong, \$1.30 has been done for Hongkong, and an additional fixture is said to have been accomplished for Saigon, rate probably 12.50.

A monthly basis no fresh business is reported. Casually.—German s.s. *St. Struve*, a comparatively recent addition to the fleet of local coasters, was lost through stranding on Ockau Island, on a voyage from this to Chinkiang, fully laden.

Concerning sail freights there is nothing to advise. Sail-tonnage Disengaged.—American bark *Alia*, now repairing.

Departures of Sailing:—None.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	2 1/16
Do. "Demand"	2 1/16
Do. 4 months' sight	2 1/16
France—Bank T.T.	4 62
America—Bank T.T.	50 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	2 1/2
India T.T.	155 1/2
Do. Demand	156 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	71 1/2
Singapore T.T.	13 1/2 prem.
Japan—Bank T.T.	102 1/2
Yokohama T.T.	103 1/2

1 months' sight L/C.	2 1/16
6 months' sight L/C.	3 1/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	5 1/2
1 months' sight do.	5 1/2
10 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	2 1/16
1 months' sight France	4 62
1 months' sight Germany	2 1/2
1 months' sight Italy	30 9/16
Bank of England rate	38 1/2
Sovereign	9 60

OPIMUM QUOTATIONS.	
Today's quotations are as follows:—	
Per chest	
Calcutta New	940/960
Old	1,000/1,010
Older	1,040/1,060
Per chest	
Calcutta New	880
Old	860
Older	810
Persian (Paper)	800

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

GENERAL Fukushima has been appointed assistant chief of the General Staff.

STATION leave of absence has been granted to Major H. P. E. Parker, 129th Baluchis, from 22nd May to 15th May.

THE *Emerald* launch collision off Blake Pier, reported in these columns, will not result in any further action by the owners as the matter has been settled to mutual satisfaction.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 7th April amounted to 20,729 tons and the sale during the period, to 18,759 tons.

THE explosion of a mine took place on the 19th inst. on the high bank of the river-laying practice. Yokosuka by torpedo students' instructors and four students were killed and four students injured.

A FIRE broke out in the shore godowns at Moji on the 19th inst. Over a thousand piculs of cotton belonging to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha were burnt or damaged by water. The loss is estimated at 70,000 yen.

ACCORDING to advices received at Manila on the 19th inst., by the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Company, the tug *Robert K.* was stranded on the rocks off the coast of Misbato on Tuesday. She is expected to get off without assistance.

THE largest number of plague cases occurring in a single day this year is recorded on Tuesday when thirteen cases are reported, all being Chinese. Three of the patients are under treatment; the rest have succumbed to the disease.

THE funeral of Viscount Nagasaki took place at Tokyo on the 18th inst. Many sympathetic telegrams were received from China. The Emperor of China has bestowed on the late nobleman the posthumous decoration of the First Order of the Double Dragon.

THE Waiwapi has appointed the Chinese Minister to Holland as China's representative at the next Hague Peace Conference and has instructed the said Minister to bring to the attention of the Conference what China has done for the Red Cross work since she joined the Society.

LONG before the hour (noon) set for the delivery of the judgment by the Chief Justice in the motion for the release of the seven men committed on the charge of alleged perjury in the Lai King Bank case, the Court-house was packed with Chinese merchants, as interested spectators.

BARON Munim, German Minister at Peking, citing the 3rd Article of the Chefoo Convention, has protested to the Waiwapi against the action of the Chinese authorities in forbidding Chinese landowners from selling land to foreigners outside the boundaries of the Settlement at Shanghai.

ON Tuesday, Messrs. Hughes and Hough, auctioneers, put up for sale by public auction, outside the City Hall, three well-known polo ponies. Following were the results:—Silver Queen Rose was bought by Mr. C. H. Ross for \$30. Subterfuge lot to Capt. Smith for \$200, and Mikoshi to Mr. C. E. Warren for \$260.

THE strongest military body in the world is a band of cavalry at Saint de Mooray, a province on the east coast of Africa, which is under the rule of the French Governor-General of Madagascar. These soldiers go about their military operations on oxen. The animals are fierce creatures, and it is said they move with surprising rapidity.

HASSIMUL and Narandas, Indian hawkers, were brought up on remand on Monday charged with stealing \$200 worth of silk and money from a boarding-house at 20, 37, Elgin Road, Kowloon, on the 14th inst. Inspector Langley prosecuted and Mr. H. Gardiner defended. Evidence was heard and the first defendant was discharged. The second man was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

AT the Police Court on Monday, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, A. F. Fennell, a Frenchman, calling himself a draftsman by profession, was charged with the crime of embezzlement within the jurisdiction of the French Republic. The defendant pleaded not guilty. Chief of detectives Hanson prosecuted, and asked for a remand. The case was accordingly remanded for one week.

TSU Tin Shi, a cook, on board the steamer *Jardine*, was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistrate's Court on Monday, with inflicting grievous bodily harm on Geo. Hark-shine, quartermaster of the ship. It appeared that the parties had some dispute over the meal placed upon the table, by defendant, on Saturday. The cook got excited and struck the quartermaster on the forehead with a spoon. His Worship, after hearing evidence, fined the cook \$7.

ALTHOUGH some heavy fines have recently been imposed by Mr. F. A. Hazeland on masters of launches and launches for making fast to vessels under weigh, yet this does not appear to be a deterrent to others. On Tuesday, at the Magistrate's Court, at the instance of P. C. Wong Yik, the masters of the launches *Ching-choi*, *Wing Yik*, *Kam On*, *Tai Yik*, *Wing Fat*, *Tung Lee* and *Wo On* were summoned for making fast to the steamer *Sitahop*, while that vessel was entering the harbour yesterday afternoon. The defendants admitted the charge. His Worship informed the co-defendants that it is a serious offence which might render the vessel liable to seizure. On being asked to go, he would fine them \$7 each, with a caution.

FOR keeping an opium divan at Teim-tai-tai without a licence, a divan keeper was fined \$10 by Mr. F. A. Hazeland on Friday.

LEAVE of absence to the neighbouring countries on private affairs has been granted to Lieutenant Colonel A. E. Aiken, 119th Infantry, from 28th April to 5th May, 1905.

FOR cruelly ill-treating a monkey in the street by tying it up with a cord, whereby one of its limbs proved useless, a Chinaman was on Friday fined \$10, by Mr. C. A. D. Melbourn.

SEVERAL junk and sampans owners were prosecuted at the Police Court on Friday for anchoring their boats within ten yards from the shore after nine o'clock at night. Mr. F. A. Hazeland imposed fines of \$3 apiece.

MR. F. A. Hazeland granted the Opium Farm the application for the posting up of notices at the Kowloon godowns and at the Police Court on Friday relative to the recent seizure of five cases of morphia in No. 15 godown.

FOR failing to appear at the Police Court on Friday to answer a charge of disorderly behaviour in Ship Street last night, after he had been released on bail, Mr. F. A. Hazeland this morning ordered that J. M. Kiga's bail of \$15 be forfeited.

IN consequence of the number of accidents occurring at West Point caused by trucks neglecting the rule and running on the wrong side of the road, eight truck owners were summoned at the Magistrate's Court on Friday for the offence. They were fined \$10 each.

LI TAK was arrested on Thursday for disobeying an order of banishment, pronounced some months ago. He turned up in the Colony on Wednesday. On being taken before Mr. F. A. Hazeland on Friday, LI was sentenced to one year's hard labour and six hours' stocks.

A COOLIE named Chan Hing was convicted at the Police Court on Friday, and sentenced to three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, for burgling a house at No. 199, Queen's Road West, last night, and stealing \$10 worth of money and clothing.

MATRIMONIAL tickets are supplied by the Canadian Pacific Railway to those settlers in the North-West Territory, who wish to make a journey in order to get married; and on presenting the return coupon and a marriage certificate, a man is entitled to free transport for his bride.

WE are informed by the Hon. Captain Barnard, of the Harbour Master, that a large derrick junk, drifting in a south-westerly direction, is reported from Waglan Island. She was last seen bearing S.S.W. All vessels passing the locality should keep a sharp lookout for this derrick to navigation.

"WHAT?" said Mr. Justice Vice to a defendant in a case before His Honour in the Summary Court on Friday, "instalments on a long-outstanding debt of only \$10? Oh, no, I cannot consider that for a minute; you can see the plaintiff will accept instalments. 'I will not, my Lord,' said the plaintiff. Judgment with costs.

A DEFENDANT in an opium case was on morning informed that he was fined \$25 for the offence. The coolie waited for something more, and as the interpreter had proceeded to call on the next case, he turned round on leaving the dock and asked: "If I don't pay the fine how many days?" "Three weeks," replied the interpreter. "Alright," interposed the coolie, and he retired with his mind at ease.

THE highest number of plague cases notified in Hongkong in a single day was recorded in the returns for the twenty-four hours ending at noon on Friday. Altogether 14 cases were reported, the previous "record" being 13 cases. All the cases were Chinese and only two are still alive. The districts in which the plague patients were found ranged from Quarry Bay to West Point. One of those who succumbed to the disease was found lying on the ferry wharf at Yaumati.

CHIU Fun, a salesman and shuff, engaged in a firewood shop, No. 6, Graham Street, was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, with embezzling the sum of \$220.30, on the 20th inst., the property of his employer. The defendant pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and on the day in question he collected the sum above-mentioned and made himself scarce. He, however, returned to the shop yesterday and the police took him in charge last night. His Worship sentenced the defendant to two months' hard labour.

TWO Hoik-to men went to a boarding-house in Wing Lok Street on Thursday afternoon each to look for his brother. On arrival the boarding-house-keeper refused to give them admission. They wanted to see their brothers, they said, and so pushed their way into the house. They waited for a while and as the brothers were not coming they quarrelled with the landlord. A fight ensued in which the two visitors had the best of it, but the landlord was reported to have pushed a table lamp over one of the men's heads. They were convicted, and the first man was ordered to pay a fine of \$4, at the Magistrate's Court on Friday for assaulting the landlord, while the other had to pay \$1.

WHILE the police pinnace was patrolling the harbour, near Wan-chai on Thursday afternoon, a sampan was hailed on the deck of which it was alleged were about six baskets of coal. The pinnace wanted to make inquiry, but on being seen by the sampan people the coal, it was stated, was thrown into the sea. The result was that two sampan men were charged at the Magistrate's Court on Friday with throwing coal, supposed to have been unlawfully procured, overboard. This throwing of the coal was seen by the coxswain of the pinnace and not called. "Was the coxswain looking through glasses?" asked the Magistrate. The men were discharged.

A COOLIE was on Thursday charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland with trespassing in a certain house on the Upper Levels. The circumstances under which this coolie was arrested and charged proved very interesting. Shortly after seven o'clock this morning a well-known local gentleman rushed into No. 7 Police Station in an excited condition, "heads of perspiration" on his forehead and breathing hard, in consequence of having "pushed" a table lamp over one of the men's heads. He reported that a dead body of a coolie was on his staircase. The police proceeded to the house. Meanwhile the "corpse" had disappeared and the man who had pushed the lamp over the man's head was found walking the streets. The "dead" man was found lying on the ground. His Worship said the defendant should be charged with being a rogue and a vagabond. On being asked by Inspector Collett, his Worship said the coolie to go for fifteen days.

HIS Excellency the Governor has accepted the resignation by Captain F. O. Stedman of his commission in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

CRIMINALITY has an especially favoured name in France. In the past 87 years there have been 150,000 sea cases against men called Le-fevre, of whom 2,000 had Louis for a Christian name, 700 had Napoleon, and 400 Joseph.

THE following telegram has been received by the Colonial Secretary from the Acting Commissioner of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs at Swatow:—"Mine reported in 'Latitude 34° 30' N. and Longitude 122° 40' E."

THE keeper of the only public-house in Geller-kindan, a little village near Basle, Switzerland, having raised the price of beer a halfpenny a glass, all the workmen of the village have agreed to give up drink until the old price is restored.

THE undermentioned details left for Calcutta per *s.s. Kulsang*, on 24th inst.:—18th Infantry: One native officer for depot; 18 men invalids, 19th Baluchis: Captain W. N. Hay. Seven men invalids; two men for discharge; and one man sick attendant.

HERE has been a diminution in the number of plague cases on Wednesday as compared with yesterday. There were four cases reported up to noon on Wednesday. Three of the cases were Chinese, two of them having died; the fourth, a Malay, was from Beaconsfield Terrace; it proved fatal.

A *Gazette Extraordinary* issued on Wednesday Singapore has been proclaimed a port of call at which an infectious or contagious disease prevails. Government has evidently taken note of the special telegram appearing in the *Hongkong Telegraph* the other day regarding the great prevalence of cholera in the sister colony.

AMONG the passengers arrived by the *s.s. Prince Heinrich* was Mr. R. G. McEwen, who returns from home leave. Mr. McEwen, who has had 15 years' service in the Sanitary Department, returns to promotion, as we understand he has been appointed acting senior inspector of the Sanitary Department in the Central District.

AT the instance of Lance-sergeant R. Humphries, G Company, West Kent Regiment, Chiu Pao, master of a second-hand clothing shop at No. 24, East Street, was charged with being in unlawful possession of seven pairs of khaki uniforms, valued at \$14, the property of the regiment, on the 19th inst. Defendant said he purchased the clothes from a marine hawker. Mr. F. A. Hazeland fined him \$50.

AN unemployed Indian figured in the dock this morning at the Magistrate's Court, before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourn, charged with stealing a goat from Causeway Bay last night. The complainant, who keeps a goat farm, said he owned about 50 goats. He was about last night when he saw defendant leading the goat away with a string. The Indian was given in charge. His Worship sentenced the defendant to seven days' hard labour.

ABOUT eight o'clock on the evening of the 4th inst., a violent storm struck the village of Ban Chao Chai in the Muang of Ayuthia. There were about 20 houses in the village, and all were more or less destroyed—roofs carried away, pots torn up, wells blown down. A number of big trees were also blown down. At least 100 lives were lost. The wind storm was accompanied by heavy rain and hail.—*Bangkok Times.*

THE four Chinamen who were charged with setting fire to No. 147, Wing Lok Street on 8th March last were brought up on remand on Thursday at the Police Court. Insp. Gourlay prosecuted and Mr. P. W. Golding defended. Mr. Hazeland said that in this proceeding a *prima facie* case had been made out, and committed the men to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions. The first three defendants were released on bail in the sum of \$1,000, and the master \$3,000.

TWO boarding-house keepers were charged at the Magistrate's Court on Wednesday. The first man was charged with fraud the shipment of an emigrant named Chan U on board the *s.s. Kulsang* yesterday. The second man was charged with aiding and abetting the first man to ship Chan U on board the ship already mentioned. The defendants were alleged to have been applying for tickets for cooks at the price of \$8 and selling them to emigrants for \$11. The charge was admitted and the first man was fined \$75 and the other \$10, by Mr. F. A. Hazeland.

THE Opium Farm excise officers made another raid at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's godown No. 15 on Thursday and seized five more cases of morphia. Application for the posting up of notices calling for claimants will be made to the Court tomorrow. The marks on three of the cases are "A. A. B. C." and the two remaining cases a square. Inside the square are the marks "E. O. & Co." and under this appear the numeral "4". The cases are also numbered 3 and 4 respectively.

WHILE a junk was discharging firewood at East Point yesterday, the coolies at work observed that a stranger had picked up a load, slung it over his shoulder and walked away. A chase followed, and the man was arrested in a side street. At the Magistrate's Court, this morning, the defendant denied the charge, saying that he was only going round the corner with the wood, but was going to come back with it. He made a bet of five cents with a *fact* that he could lift the load of wood, as the *fact* said he had not enough strength to do it. He showed him he could, and was arrested. His Worship sentenced the "strong man" to fourteen days' hard labour.

THE C.M.S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kianglo*, which has been undergoing extensive repairs at the Kiangnan Dock, had a very successful trial trip on the 20th inst., leaving the Kiangnan Dock early in the afternoon and proceeding about sixteen miles up river, returning to the Kiangnan wharf by her usual berth. A new cylinder and walking beam have been made and fitted to the ship in place of the old ones. "The casing for the cylinder weighed about sixteen tons—one of the largest castings ever made of this kind in Shanghai. The beam is a heavy piece, weighing about ten tons. The vessel has undergone an extensive overhaul generally, and a new donkey boiler with a complete installation of electric lights has also been fitted to the vessel. The *Kianglo* now has been fitted to be a new ship, being a completely equipped at the latest additions to the Yangtze river steamers. The representatives of the China Merchants S. N. Co., and Kiangnan Dock were both satisfied with the result of the trial.

MR. T. K. Dealy has been appointed to be second master in Queen's College, with effect from 16th March, in place of Mr. A. J. May, retired.

MR. R. E. O. Bird, junior assistant master, Queen's College, has been appointed a senior assistant master, with effect from 16th March.

HIS Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the Ordinance to amend the Vagrancy Ordinance, 1897.

TSANG Yuen, a medicine-dealer, was fined \$15, by Mr. C. A. D. Melbourn, on Thursday, for boarding the *s.s. Shashing* without the master's permission.

LEAVE of absence to England on the recommendation of a Medical Board has been granted to Lieutenant A. H. Pinnam, 2nd Royal West Kent Regiment, from 23rd April to 22nd Oct.

IT is announced that in future the following nomenclature will be adopted by the Military Authorities:—"Sandy Bay Gap" instead of "Mount Davis Gap"; "Jubilee Look-Out Post" instead of "Mount Davis Look-Out Post."

A FINE of \$25, with the option of one month's imprisonment with hard labour, was the sentence imposed by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court on Saturday, on a sampanman for dredging in the man-of-war anchorage yesterday without the necessary permit from the naval authorities.

THE Supreme Court was packed on Saturday with a very attentive crowd of Chinese spectators when the motion against the commitment of the seven Chinese merchants for alleged perjury in the bankruptcy case of the Lai King Bank on the 10th of April was heard before His Honour the Chief Justice.

"It is astounding to me to have an affidavit put before me of what I must know perfectly well," said the Chief Justice on Saturday in a case before the Appellate Court. "I submit we are technically right, my Lord," said Mr. Pollock. "We are not applying to your Lordship *qua* the judge who tried the case, but *qua* the only judge we can get it." "Quite so," said the Chief Justice.

THE lately-promoted Governor of Peking, Yuen Shi Fun, formerly tantai in Shanghai, who was despatched to Canton recently to inquire into the trouble between the officials and gentry, has finished his investigations and left this port for Shanghai this morning by the *s.s. Prince Heinrich*. He will then send his report to the Viceroy of Nanking, and return to Peking to resume office.

SHORTLY after five o'clock on Thursday the verandahs on the first and second floors at No. 34, Queen's Road West collapsed. At the time of the downfall of the verandahs there were between thirty and forty people in